ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,501—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUES[illegible]CTOBER 8, 1895.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled.
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS. Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LIBRARY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	L. H. Moule	19th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5380	M. De Horne	30th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B.M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,170 Tons, Captain ANDERSON, will SAIL on or about the 14th Oct. for SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSANGENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street, House 7

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 12th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 10th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 18th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 12th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

APPLY SURGEON-MAJOR CLARKSON, NASIK

ONE Jubbulpore Regulation Tent 16 square. Double flys and kanats, Rs. 380.
One double fly BENGAL ROWTI, 12' sq. with two Bath Rooms 12' by 6', Rs. 250.
One Jubbulpore 80lb. CABUL TENT with Bath Room, Rs. 40.
One Servants' ROWTI, Rs. 20.
One Necessary TENT, Rs. 10.
One BAY ARAB HORSE, Ht. 14-2, Age 5 years. Rs. 450

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, from 4th November, 1895.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

Teak, 1,740 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood, 3 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Junglewood, 5 ,, ,, ,, ,,

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 15th September, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8	0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Main-spring	15	0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16	0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4	0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6	8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25	0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

TREAC[illegible]D COMPANY'S
CELEBRA[illegible] CLARETS

EXCEL ALL OTHER BRANDS.

	Cash.				Credit.			
	Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
St. JULIEN MEDOC	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
BORDEAUX	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
PETIT MEDOC	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10
CHATEAU LA ROSE	35	0	21	0	39	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	23	8	47	8	26	0

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their constituents that they have REDUCED their PRICES so low that their Rates will be found cheaper than and other firm in Bombay.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STOCK.
BEST MAKES.
LOWEST PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S Black Calf Oxford Shoes	Rs. 6-8, 7-8, 11 4	p. Pair.
GENTLEMEN'S Black Calf Lacing Boots	,, 5-8, 11-12, 16 12	,,
GENTLEMEN'S TAN Calf Lacing Boots	,, 10-8 and 12 8	,,
GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES	,, 4-0, 5-4, 8-12, 10 8	,,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 3 per each New Share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1895, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 9th October, 1895, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 28th October, 1895, for the purchase of the following Unserviceable Stores in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

BRASS FILING ......cwt. 101 0 0
BRASS OLD 414 3 20

The articles may be seen daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 500 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, printed Forms of Tenders, &c., are procurable on payment of Annas Four from this Office.

J. L. FIXOTT, MAJOR, R.A.,
Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 5th Oct., 1895.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)
TENDERS FOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 257 Tons TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Specification can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Samastipur, Tirhoot.

Tenders to be submitted on or before the 31st October, 1895, to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. & N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 1st October, 1895.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon, on 15th October, 1895, for the supply, at the Jhansi Depot, of the Articles below noted, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1896:—

I.—Oils comprising Castor, Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed Boiled and Raw, and Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.— Do European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars, of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which [illegible]ders will be received, may be obtained on application at [illegible] Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV.) and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), for the Articles included under heading I., II. and III. should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for Stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favor of the Acting Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 18th September, 1895.

NOTICES.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive Tenders for LAYING CAST IRON WATER PIPES. Forms of Tenders and full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.—Tenders must be sent in before 5 P.M., on MONDAY, the 14th day of October, 1895.

JAGANNATH HARISCHANDRA,
Secretary, Bandora Municipality.
Municipal Office, Bandora, 3rd October, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

			Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold		Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,		Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5	8	&	7	0
22 in. ,, ,, ,, ,,	7	12	&	8	10
23 in. ,, ,, ,, Natural Sticks	9	8	&	10	8
23 in. ,, ,, Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12	4	&	14	0

GENTS'—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7	4	&	8	4
24 in. ,, ,,	10	4	&	12	4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk ,,	14	0	&	16	0
25 in. ,, ,, ,, Fancy Mounts	18	0	to	30	0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,

in Aid of the "BOWEN" CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME:

1 Duet, Piano and Harmonium ...Il Trovatore .... Miss WALTON and Mr. H. F. GOOD.
2 Soprano Song ...Serenade..................Grant. (With Violin Obligato.) Mrs. FARLOW.
3 Piano Solo.........Grand Caprice Aerien.Woollenkampt. Miss WALTON.
4 Tenor Song .....On Conway Quay... ...Trotere. Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
5 Oboe Solo ....Solo de Concert.............Verroust. Mr. A. HENDERSON.
6 Soprano Song ...The Day has a Thousand Joys ....Kellie. Miss MORRIS.
7 Instrumental Duet ....La Carita ....Rossini. Messrs. CARROLL and DOVE.
8 Glee ....Bells of St. Michael's Tower ....Stewart.

INTERMISSION 5 MINUTES.

9 Piano Solo ....Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelsohn. Signor SCRINZI.
10 Baritone Solo ...Eternal Rest ....Piccolomini. (With Harmonium Obligato by Mr. GOOD.) Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
11 Duet, Violin and Piano ....Marche Funebre.......Chopin. The Misses PEDRAZA.
12 Soprano Solo ....Island of Dreams......S. Adams. Mrs. FARLOW.
13 Gavotte ....Pizzicato.................Arranged by Stella. Messrs. STELLA, MASON, and SOUNDY (1st Violins). Messrs. MAIN, SCHNEIDER, and JOST (2nd Violins). Mr. A. RHENIUS (Flute). Mr. COSTA (Cello). Mr. F. S. DOVE (Piano).
14 Glee ....The Dawn of Day ......S. Reay.

To commence at 9 P.M.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.—Also Tickets at Rs. 2 each.

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FROM the 1st November next, a Large and Commodious Building, "SEA VIEW," on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with Three Stories, open to Westerly Sea Breeze, as well as open from all sides, and commanding excellent Views. Rent, Rs 200 per month. Apply to

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NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle, for 1895-96.

Tenders must be written in English; specify the rate offered per Khandi of 700 lbs. weight; must be contained in sealed envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the purchase of Hardas;" and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 4th November, 1895.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by Rupees 200 in currency notes, or by a receipt duly passed by a Range-Forest-Officer, in the Southern Circle, or by the Accountant General, Bombay, showing that the money has been paid.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Belgaum, 1st October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of TULSIDAS KISSONDAS, late of Bombay, Multani inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our Client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the southern side of Pinjrapole Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 47, new No.380, old survey No. 9, and new survey No. 887, and bounded on the East by the property of Khuttree Mahajan, on the West by the property of Premjee Girdhur, on the North by the said Pinjrapole Street,and on the South by the property of Nasur Bin Talub and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 5565 and Street Nos. 55, 57 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tulsidas Kissondas and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 5th dap of October, 1895.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLAH,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of sub-section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, notice is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices, and Fellows, respectively, has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, lon payment of a fee of Rupee one per Copy, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Any person whose name has been omitted or who claims to have his name inserted in the said List, or who (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the List in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the List as the representative of an undivided family, association, or body of individuals should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1895, in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 8, 9, 10, and 11, respectively, of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1895.

RE GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT "DIAMOND" GLAZED THREAD.

To,
Messrs. ERMEN and ROBY,
Patricroft, Manchester.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret that in ordering out a case of Glazed Cotton Thread wrapped on cards, bearing the word "Diamond," which is the exclusive Property or Trade Mark of your firm, we have inadvertently nfringed your patent rights.

WE UNDERTAKE not to indent for import, or otherwise deal in Thread under the name of "Diamond Thread."

Dated this 20th Day of August, 1895.

Yours faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Bombay.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Bombay, Solicitors for Messrs. Ermen and Roby.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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The Subscription List will close in England and India, 22nd October, 1895.

THE ELK HILL COFFEE ESTATES AND LAND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED, COORG, BRITISH INDIA.

CAPITAL £100,000

In 100,000 Shares of £1 each.
Divided into 32,000 Preference and 68,000 Ordinary Shares.

PRESENT ISSUE.—32,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, ranking also with priority as to Capital.

And 50,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. Leaving 18,000 to be issued hereafter if deemed desirable for further development.

20,000 Ordinary Shares being taken by the Vendor and his friends in part payment of the purchase money.

After 10 per cent. is paid to Ordinary Shareholders, both classes of Shareholders will rank equally in surplus profits.

Payable, as to both Preference and Ordinary Shares, 5s. on application; 5s. on allotment; 10s. one month after allotment.

Payment in full may be made on allotment, the Shares will rank for Dividends on the amount paid up.

The Vendor takes the proceeds of the 1895 growing crop, and in consideration thereof pays the Company a sum equal to 6 per cent. on the Capital for the time paid up, until the 1st March, 1896, from which date the Company will be entitled to the profits.

DIRECTORS:

COLONEL PHILIP DURHAM HENDERSON, C.S.I., (Late British Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Director of the Oriental Gold Mining Company of India, and Director Sirdars Carbonic Acid Gas Company, Bombay), 32, Fopstone Road, London, S.W.

R. S. ANDERSON, Esq., (Leslie & Anderson, East Indian Merchants), 2, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT A COLE (Late Commissioner of Coorg), The Gables, Banstead, Surrey.

JOSEPH LAW, Esq., (Samuel Law & Sons, Limited, Card Clothing Manufacturers, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire; Director of Bowman, Thompson & Co., Limited, Chemical Manufacturers, Northwitch.)

JAMES CHISHOLM, Esq., Barns Peebles, Scotland, being Vendor, will join the board after allotment.

LONDON AGENTS & MANAGERS:
Messrs. LESLIE & ANDERSON, 2, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E. C.

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SOLICITORS:
Messrs. WALTER WEBB & COMPANY, 23, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

BROKERS:
Messrs. MALCOLM COOKE & LEMON, 66, Old Broad Street, and Stock Exchange, London.
Messrs. CHARLTON, ILLINGWORTH & HUGHES, 6, Bank Street, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.

LOCAL AGENTS IN INDIA;
Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE AND COMPANY, Tellichery and Calicut, Malabar Coast.

OFFICES:—
2, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.

This Company has been formed to acquire as a going concern the valuable Estate and the business of Mr. James Chisholm, Coffee Planter, Coorg, British India, which has been established for over 15 years, and is well known in London and in India to be one of the most successful Coffee Properties in British India. The Coffee from this Estate ranks, amongst the highest in the London Market, and it is a leading brand. The proceeds are all payble in gold in London. The only reason Mr. Chisholm has for disposing of the property, is, that he desires to retire from active work. The whole of the experienced staff—Europeans and natives—now superintending, remain in the employment of the Company.

THE COFFEE PROPERTY, is held under Government grant in perpetuity, in South Coorg, British India, it consists of—

992 acres of land bearing Coffee.
318 acres pasture land, portion suitable for Coffee.
4 furnished Bungalows, with every convenience, outbuildings, etc., for European staff and one furnished hut.
Cattle sheds to accommodate 30 pairs of bullocks with carts, cows, buffaloes, calves, &c.
Lines of houses to shelter and accommodate 1,500 coolies all built of brick and with tiled or corrugated iron roof.
Full supply of tools, plant, steam-engine, water-wheel, cattle-power, pulpers, pumps, &c.

In addition the Company acquires the benefit of a mining lease from the Mysore Government, for 30 years from 17th February, 1892, of 2 square miles of Gold Land, situate in Shimoga, Mysore.

The accounts have been audited and examined by the well-known firm of Messrs. Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey and Company, Chartered Accountants, 58, Coleman Street, London.

The offices of the Company are at Messrs. Leslie and Anderson's, 2, Lime Street Square, London, who will be the managing agents in London. Directors' fees, and all office and managing expenses in London will be paid by a commission on the profits only—namely 6 per cent. on nett profits. The Directors and Managers are satisfied with this remuneration, as they have every confidence that the property will make handsome profits, as hitherto.

The following shews the application of the estimated revenue to the preference and ordinary capital:—

Dividend on £32,000 Preference Shares at 6 per cent. per annum	£1,920	0	0
Dividend on £50,000 Ordinary Shares at 10 per cent. per annum	£5,000	0	0
	£6,920	0	0
Average profit, say equal to the average of the last ten years	£7,703	0	0
Directors' Fees and London Management, six per cent. on profits	£500	0	0
Surplus after paying 10 per cent. on 50,000 Ordinary Shares and 6 per cent. on 32,000 Preference Shares, Directors' Fees and London Management	£283	0	0

It will thus be seen that the Elk Hill Coffee Estate promises to be a good sound investment, for after paying 6 per cent. on the Preference, and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares now offered, and allowing for Directors' Fees and London Management there is a surplus of £283, taken on the basis of the last ten years' returns.

The price to be paid to the Vendor is fixed by him at £76,000 £20,000 in ordinary shares, and £56,000 in cash. As under the contract of sale the Company will not be responsible for the expenses of the formation of the Company up to allotment, the £6,000 balance of the issued capital will be available for working capital.

The following is a copy of the Report of Messrs. Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.:—

58, Coleman Street, London, E. C.
25th September, 1895.

To THE DIRECTORS—THE ELK HILL COFFEE ESTATES and LAND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the returns remitted periodically from the Coffee Estates, known as the Elk Hill Estates, Coorg, Mysore, for the ten years ended with the season 1894-95.

The sales of Coffee for the ten years amounted to £151,954 and of Cinchona Bark to £1,916 resulting in the profit of £77,027 referred to, or an average annual profit of £7,703.

Depreciation of Buildings, Plant, etc., has not been charged before ascertaining the profits, but on the other hand, the detailed Expenditure Accounts for the last two years already referred to shew that all expenditure on plant and Buildings has been charged against the profits, which, in our opinion, should properly form a charge on Capital account. Had this mode been adopted, the profits shewn would have been correspondingly larger.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,
JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

The following is a copy of the Report of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson:—

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE ELK HILL COFFEE ESTATES AND LAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD.

"We have sold all Mr. Chisholm's Coffee from his Elk Hill Estates for the last seven years. The quality of the Coffee stands among the finest, the average quantity received and sold during the last four years amounts to about 188 tons per annum, netting about 95s. per cwt., we may, add that Mr. Chisholm is well known to be a most successful planter.

LESLIE & ANDERSON,
2, Lime Street Square.
23rd September, 1895.

Colonel HENDERSON and Major-General COLE are both well acquainted with the locality and have visited it in their official capacity under Government. Both are aware that the property is one of the very best for the cultivation of the finest Coffee. Practical confirmation of this is afforded by the prices obtained for the produce, as shown in Messrs. J. Rouse and Co.'s Weekly Report, as well as by Messrs. Leslie and Anderson's Report, but the best proof of the productiveness of the Estate is established by the fact that it yielded, as recently as 1891-2, 321 tons of Coffee, making a nett. profit for that year of £18,736. The whole of the acreage bearing Coffee was only completed in 1890-91. Mr. R. S. Anderson, one of the Directors, whose firm has sold the Coffee for the last seven years, and who is also intimate with its producing power, gives similar testimony.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.

NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.
SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs: 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES;

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople, Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

60, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	l s.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,451½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,600xd
China Mills Co Ld	380	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	935
Coimbatore S and W	1,600	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	730
Cooria Mills	890	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	715
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	790	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	207½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,080 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	835
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,860	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080 xd
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	180	3,070
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,800	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,035 xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170 xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	3,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675
Sassoon and Alliance	2,900	600	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	808	1,000	1,000	...	505

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Brout's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,650
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
[illegible]madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	30	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	650
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart		1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,060xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	11	230xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	342
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs72	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	30
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18		do.	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-3 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-3 "
Patia, Bar Gold, old	"	28 "
Do. do. new	"	27-14
Australia bar Gold	"	28
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-15
Sovereigns	"	18-5
Do. Dragons	"	18
Silver	"	96-2
Do. 17½	"	96-4
Carolus	"	226-9
Mexicans	"	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Parel, 3-30 p.m.

Concert in aid of the Bowen Church Building Fund, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Verona and Bhopal entered and the steamer Gisela left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day (Tuesday), at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, per extra s. s. Victoria, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. (to-morrow), Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Football Club and the Frere Road Football Club. The kick-off will be at 5 p.m.

THE FONSECA MURDER CASE.—At the Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, the application made by Mr. Russell, was made with the object of obtaining permission for Mr. Hemming, and not for himself, to see the prisoner in jail on Sunday.

THE CHICKEN CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.—Narayen Bapoo, a *malee* in the employ of Mr. W. A. Glade, at Mount Pleasant Road, on Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, was bitten by a snake in the garden. The application of chickens to the bite was made until twenty-eight chickens were sacrificed. The snake was said to be a cobra. Narayen is alive, and doing well.

ASSAULTING A GHARRYWALLA.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged James Burke, of s. s. Clan Alpine, with assaulting Shiv Vithoo, a hack-victoria driver, and refusing to pay his legal fare. The accused being found guilty, was fined Rs. 3, out of which amount the court ordered him to pay the fare to the gharywalla, due by the accused.

THE DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS BROTHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Haitiram, a peon in the employ of the Union Mills, and his brother, Jorappa, stood charged with theft and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 4,000 entrusted to the first accused to be deposited in the bank. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. His Worship sentenced accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Polka	Hannah	Kuhner.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.
Fantasia	Sullivan's Song	Kappey.
Valse	Au Pays des Chansons	Fahrbach.
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PERFORMANCE IN HONOUR OF MR. L. MASCARENHAS.—To-night, the Goa National Dramatic Company, of Goan theatricals, are going to give a performance, at the Tivoli Theatre, in honour of Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas, the Editor of the *Anglo-Lusitano*. The performance will consist of English and Portuguese farces, besides a play in Konkanim, the proceeds of which will go to some Portuguese public institution of this city. His Excellency the Portuguese Consul-General Dr. Nunes Tavares is expected to be present.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.—Mr. Fazulalla Khan, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, yesterday, brought up Deoji Ahmed, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with importing thirty-nine tolas of opium into Bombay from Natal. The Customs officers, as usual, made enquiries of the accused if he had any dutiable commodities with him, and he answered in the negative. The officials became suspicious, and opened a box, in which a ball of the drug, weighing close upon one pound, was found. The magistrate convicted and sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September last there were 76 bullocks, 37 horses, and 14 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 81 bullocks, 47 horses, and 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 61 bullocks, 42 horses, and 20 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Three cases among bullocks, 3 among horses, and 10 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—25 horses, 3 bullocks, 42 dogs, 1 kid, 1 cow, 1 she-buffalo, and 1 cat.

THEFT AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. F. Netscher, Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, made a report to the police, on Sunday, that, during the night of the 2nd instant, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 22, were stolen from a purse, which was kept underneath one of the patient's pillows, and that, on the night of the 5th instant, a small box, containing Rs. 6-4 in cash, a number of buttons, and sundry other articles, of the value of Rs. 11, were carried away from another patient's locker in the same ward. The box *minus* its contents, was, on inquiry, discovered lying in an office adjoining the ward, from which the articles were stolen.

VAGRANCY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Murray again charged John Carty and Edward King, both Eurasians, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any ostensible means of subsistence. It will be remembered that both these accused were placed before Mr. Dastur on Saturday last, charged with the offence of vagrancy, but the case was then remanded until yesterday morning to enable accused's relatives to come and testify whether they would support the vagrants. On the case being called on yesterday morning, the relatives refused to support the accused, who were thereupon declared vagrant by the magistrate, and ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a Eurasian, named Rockey Vears, and his kept mistress, Annie Durane, were charged, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Govind Vittoba, a policeman attached to the E Division, about half-past 9 o'clock, on Sunday. Complainant was seated in his chowkey at Bellasis Road, when a cry of "maro, maro" was raised. A policeman on hearing the cry ran to the spot followed by complainant. When they reached the back of a chawl at Gilder Street, the second accused brought out a stick, and gave it to the first accused, who struck complainant, cutting his head open and causing other external injuries. The two accused then ran into their room, where they were arrested. As the injured policeman is lying in the hospital, the case was remanded.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Nusserwanji Edulji Setna in the chair, on the motion of the chairman, it was resolved "that the offer made by Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee for the puchase of the whole of the company's property which has been submitted to the meeting should be accepted, and the directors are hereby requested to take the necessary steps for placing the company in voluntary liquidation, and effecting the sale upon the terms and conditions of the offer." The chairman informed the meeting that the offer was for Rs. 5,11,250 for the purchase of land, machinery, and the mill buildings, the purchasers offering to buy coal, cotton, stores, &c., at a valuation to be fixed by arbitrators. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROBBING A GIRL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Umar Haji Mahomed was charged, at the instance of Inspector Merchant, with taking a gold ornament from the head of a Mahomedan girl, aged about six years. On Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, the girl was going along the road taking a dish of sweetmeat and fruits to a neighbour, when the accused ran up to her and snatched the gold ornament, valued at Rs. 40, from off her head. Mr. Dandwati, pleader, who defended, led evidence to show that his client was passing along the Kolsa Moholla road, and struck against the girl. She fell down, and about twenty-five persons commenced striking him. Mr. Dandwati said there was no evidence directly against the accused, the witness differing on various points. His Worship, however, found him guilty, and fined him Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday last, Babu Hanuman Prasad, of the North-West Provinces, who came to Bombay six months back for the purpose of carrying on trade here, gave an evening party at the bungalow of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Girgaum, in honour of Mr. R. Krishna, of the North-West Provinces, who proceeded to England by the last mail steamer as Special Commissioner for India, in connection with the "Canada" Great Exposition, which comes off in the beginning of next year. The hall and the garden grounds were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with flags, festoons of flowers and bunting. A Portuguese band was in attendance and played a selection of choice music at intervals. The guests had a sumptuous dinner at the Cosmopolitan Club at 7 o'clock. After dinner the company proceeded to the bungalow of the late Sir Mungaldas, where they were received by Mr. Tribhuwandas Mungaldas. The party spent time in social conversation and enjoyment of music and dispersed at a very late hour, after the distribution of flowers and *pan-supari*, heartily thanking Mr. Tribhowandass for his kindness in placing his bungalow at their disposal. Mr. Prasad, is one of the leading zemindars of the North-West Provinces, and comes of a most respectable family. He was vice-chairman of the Chunar Municipality for upwards of ten years, and was also president of the Local Board at that place, besides being an honorary magistrate. During his short stay in Bombay he has made himself very popular amongst its leading citizens.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIFTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE fifth annual athletic and sporting meeting in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana which commences next week promises to be unusually interesting and successful. We have already given an idea of this year's meeting, and expressed a hope that the various events would fetch larger entries. We are glad to be able to say that the hope has been fully realised, and events are already fairly well filled. H. E. the Governor is, of course, the patron, and the Commander-in-Chief the vice-patron; the Chief Justice being the president of the following honorary stewards :—Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. R. S. Campbell, General W. F. Gatacre, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. N. R. Oliver, Major Oliver, R. E., Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. Marshall Reid, Major Simpson, R.A., Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R. A., Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. J. L. Symons. Of course the harder work falls to the lot of the joint honorary secretaries, Mr. T. W. Birkett and Lieut. A. J. Peile.

Native regiments, have evinced greater interest this time, in the events. The 28th Pioneers from Kirkee, and that sportive regiment the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, from Ellichpur, are not only sending down teams for the tug-of-war competition, but are also sending men to run in the native steeplechase. The latter event this year should be a specially interesting one, as the Marine Battalion and the 22nd Bombay Infantry are sure to be very strongly represented in it, and, we believe, the 10th Bombay Infantry are also deputing their representatives from Satara to compete, which will make the contest all the more keen.

The most noteworthy of all events is the bicycle handicap race. The executives by their new arrangements have proved successful in increasing the number of entries for this item, which until now was very poorly filled. For the last few years the privilege of entry was accorded to members of the Bombay Cycling Club only, but this time it is thrown open to Bombay Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A, the Parel Cycling Club and the Bombay Cycling Club. Under the circumstances we should not be surprised to see nine or ten runners face the starter.

The short distance races are bound to be a success, and with such men as Messrs. Fischer, Reid, Cole, and Birch in Bombay, the 100 yds, ¼ and ½ mile, should all be very keenly contested, while we would be glad to see Mr. Tom Reid and Mr. Trafford have their fight over again in the 120 yds. hurdle race.

As we have already stated the ground is already marked out, and very complete arrangements are made not only for the competitors, but also for the spectators. The courses are very accurately and properly marked, while tents will be erected for the comfort and accommodation of subscribers. The attractions of the week will be enhanced by the entertainments which follow. The Byculla Club, we hear, are having a Ladies' Dinner and Smoking Concert, on Wednesday the 16th instant, while the Bombay Gymkhana will hold their annual concert on the evening of Saturday, the 19th.

The probable dates, order of events, and times of starting will be as follows :—

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, October 14th.

4- p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
4- " —150 Yards Flat Race. Handicap (members only).
4- 5 " —100 Yards Flat Race. All comers.
4-10 " —High Jump.
4-10 " —100 Yards Flat Race. (School boys under 14 years old.)

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

4-15 " —¼ Mile Flat Race.
4-20 " —1 Mile Bicycle Race. Handicap. (Open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A., Parel Cycling Club, and the Bombay Cycling Club).
4-30 " —½ Mile Flat Race. All comers.
4-35 " —120 Yards Hurdle Race.

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

4-45 " —Tug-of-War. (Open to British Regiments, Royal Artillery Batteries, Men-of-War, and Clubs in India.)

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

5-10 " —½ Mile Steeplechase. (Football playing members.)
5-20 " —½ Mile Steeplechase. (Open to Native Soldiers)

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

5-30 " —120 Yards Hurdle Race.

FINAL HEAT.

5-35 " —100 Yards Flat Race. (School boys under 14 years old.)

FINAL HEAT.

5-35 " —Tug-of-War. (Open to Native Regiments.)

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

SECOND DAY,—TUESDAY, October 15th.

4 p.m.—Putting the Shot.
4-5 " —100 Yards Flat Race. (Challenge Cup.)
4-10 " —½ Mile Flat Race. All comers.
4-15 " —Wide Jump.
4-15 " —220 Yards Flat Race. (School boys, 14 years and over.)

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

4-25 " —220 Yards Flat Race. Handicap (members only).
4-30 " —Football Race. (British soldiers and sailors.)
4-45 " —220 Yards Flat Race. (Schoolboys, 14 years and over.)

FINAL HEAT.

4-45 " —Tug-of-War. (Open to British Regiments, Royal Artillery Batteries, Men-of-War, and Clubs in India.)

FINAL HEAT.

4-55 " —½ Mile Steeplechase Handicap (members only).
5-5 " —½ Mile Steeplechase. (Native soldiers.)

FINAL HEAT.

5-15 " —120 Yards Veterans' Race. (Members only.)
5-20 " —1 Mile Walking Race. All comers.
5-30 " —½ Mile Flat Race.
5-35 " —Tug-of-War. (Native Regiments.)

FINAL HEAT.

5-45 " —Prize giving.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Friday, 11th October.

N. B.—The above programme is subject to any alteration the Stewards may think it necessary to make.

T. W. BIRKETT,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, October 7.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE result of the first examination in medicine was declared yesterday afternoon at the University. Out of the 86 candidates who presented themselves 52 passed : 3 in first-class and the rest in the pass class. Mrs. Salyavati L. Samaldas scholarship was awarded to Rasalia Coutinho and Sir Dinshaw Petit's scholarship to Noraline Fernandez, both of whom came out successful in the pass class. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

First-Class.—Yashvant Govind Apte, Popatlal Kamalci Babravala, and Ramachandra Ganesh Patvardhan.

Pass.—Hirjibhai Navroji Anklesaria; Achratlal Amritlal Bastia; Balkrishna Haumant Borwankar; Trikamlal Amthashu Broker; Maude Conway; Rosalia Coutinho; John Francis DeMello; J. Ignatius DeQuadros; Manilal Narsilal Desai; Vaman Ganesh Desai; Gomes A. F. D'Silva; Hypolito Pantaliao D'Souza; Pascal John D'Souza; Abraham Ezekiel; Francis Fernandez; Natalin Fernandez; Dinshah Mancherji Gagarat; Jamsedji Navrosji Gamudia; Shyam Narayan Gore; Edmund Walter Hannah; Eknath Harichandraji Hate; Harold Crossley Hildreth; Sadasiv Balaji Joshi; Balkrishna Govind Karkhanis; [illegible]angadar Krishna Kirloskar; Shankar Bhau Kulkarni; Govindrav Vithal [illegible]ad; Rajabali Ramji Lakhadhir; Amratlal J kisandas Mehta; Sankalchan Bechardas Mehta; Dalas Afr d McCabe; Jaysing Parbhudas Modi; Balkrishna Shivram Munji; Atulyadhan Mukhopadhyay; Rahim Hassum Muljiani; Framji Dada bhai Nanavati; Atmaram Gopal Paranjdekar; Prabhakar Vinayak Paranjape; Krishna Moreshvar Pardhy; Behramji Birji Paymaster; Anthony Rozario Pereira; Kaikhosru Jamshedji Polishvala; Jose S. P. Rodrigues; Narhar Gopal Sardesai; Manilal Harilal Satyavadi; Vasudev Ganesh Thathe; Gunamal Sautdas Thadani; Shamrao Atmaram Trilokekar; and Jadavji Bhudharji Vyas

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's, Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·814	Calm	4	96·5	71·9	26	...	13·38	—12·25
Agra	29·859	Calm	2	97·0	66·3	40	...	20·25	—6·79
Cawnpore	29·879	Calm	3	97·4	6[illegible]·0	58	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·856	W	3	97·6	62·4	54	...	25·85	—10·01
Jhansi	29·835	SW	3	99·1	68·7	39	...	28·27	—9·00
Jacobabad	29·851	Calm	3	100·0	62·1	54	...	2·28	—0·45
Karachi	29·880	WSW	...	90·5	69·9	77	...	4·09	—1·29
Jeypore	29·892	NW	3	98·1	64·5	42	...	21·46	—5·08
Ajmere	29·921	Calm	2	93·9	60·7	57	...	23·21	+3·38
Deesa	29·891	S E	7	96·8	65·5	4[illegible]	...	13·76	—11·89
Ahmedabad	29·903	NNE	2	91·2	71·1	62	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·881	NW	8	99·0	70·4	82	...	11·87	—1·70
Rajkot	29·81	W	5	94·4	66·9	76	...	17·36	—10·18
Veraval	29·901	N	5	85·1	69·3	71	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·921	W	5	92·8	63·2	52	...	25·20	—5·18
Indore	29·920	NNW	2	87·2	61·1	63	...	29·25	—3·12
Saugor	29·903	Calm	3	93·3	61·7	54	...	42·07	—2·84
Jubbulpore	29·845	SSE	1	90·4	64·7	63	...	50·96	—4·54
Hoshangabad	29·931	Calm	2	91·3	61·8	67	...	40·01	—12·85
Khandwa	29·925	Calm	3	91·3	61·8	65	...	22·05	—8·36
Raipur	29·883	N	3	92·3	72·6	56	...	41·45	—5·57
Nagpur	29·905	Calm	3	93·2	69·1	58	...	52·83	+8·29
Amraoti	29·94	N W	3	94·2	65·3	59	...	23·38	—8·75
Akola	29·909	Calm	1	92·4	62·8	64	...	24·11	—7·84
Surat	29·931	SW	L	91·1	72·0	78	...	27·65	—17·58
Malegaon	29·921	WNW	4	91·[illegible]	61·4	61	...	21·47	—0·27
Bombay	29·899	NE	11	85·6	75·2	90	...	63·76	—7·05
Poona	29·903	Calm	...	90·0	68·9	75	...	24·43	+2·81
Ahmednagar	29·906	NE	1	?	64·5	76	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·94	NNE	1	89·8	64·2	49	...	28·06	...
Sholapur	29·905	SW	5	87·3	69·0	73	...	2[illegible]·53	+2·23
Ratnagiri	29·917	NNE	6	86·4	75·4	82	...	81·17	—25·22
Belgaum	29·873	E E	8	82·2	66·8	82	...	41·13	+2·73
Goa	29·868	Calm	4	86·0	77·4	91	...	82·17	...
Karwar	29·866	Calm	2	85·1	80	90	0·19	101·68	—14·51
Mangalore	29·8[illegible]	ESE	1	84·3	75·4	89	...	118·71	+14·97
Calicut	29·848	ESE	5	87·2	76·5	82	...	81·54	—4·76
Cochin	29·855	NE	L	87·2	76·6	83	...	62·87	—11·78
Bangalore	29·811	WSW	5	84·8	64·3	74	0·81	21·76	+3·72
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·8[illegible]3	Calm	2	90·0	78·6	83	...	30·25	+5·11
Bellary	29·93	NE	3	84·2	71·4	77	...	14·30	+2·38
Cuddapah	29·850	SSW	G	90·0	76·9	72	...	18·75	—2·78
Madras	29·846	SE	3	92·0	77·0	81	...	16·01	—0·76
Coimbatore	29·910	S	1	91·9	73·3	87	...	6·75	+0·99
Trichinopoly	29·838	Calm	2	95·0	72·9	80	1·42	20·03	+7·01
Negapatam	29·841	W	6	94·0	75·7	78	...	17·18	+5·72
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·871	SE	4	87·3	81·3	63	...	0·20	—0·23

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local rainfall :—J J H=0·00 (74·88) ; G T H=0·00 (62·86) ; St G H=0·00 (64·09) ; C P=0·00 (63·76).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are very slight. Winds at Negapatam and Madras are cyclonic, while calms and very variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Delhi, Allahabad, Jeypore, Amraoti, Bangalore, Coimbatore, and Negapatam, and the minimum very largely in defect at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Ajmere and Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and skies are partially cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·42"), and light to moderate showers at Karwar and Bangalore. The isobars indicate that the weather to the south-eastwards of Madras or Negapatam in the Bay appears to be squally and unsettled. An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Mysore, the Malabar Coast, and at and about Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, and the weather over the country to the south of latitude 16° and also on and off the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts and in Ceylon is in an unsettled condition, and local showers are to be expected.

OCT. 6.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Aden, and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ajmere. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Aden, Coimbatore, Poona, Amraoti, Raipur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum in very large defect at Malegaon and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 59° at Malegaon. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies, are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore (1·79"), Masulipatam (1·35"), and Cochin (1·0."), and light to moderate showers at Karwar, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Colombo. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at or about Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary.

The Mail steamer Clyde, which left Aden on the 1st, reports having experienced up to latitude 14° 27' N., longitude 52° 33' E. at noon on the 2nd, light to moderate north-easterly winds and fine weather; to latitude 16° 49 N., longitude 64° 06' E., at noon on the 4th, fresh to gentle south-westerly and north-easterly to south-easterly winds, passing clouds and occasional passing rain squalls; to arrival on the 6th, light northeasterly and moderate to gentle north-westerly winds, and passing clouds.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

Sunday's observations.—Pressure has increased briskly over Assam, Bengal, and the Gangetic Plain, and changed by small amounts elsewhere. A small low pressure area exists over the Gulf of Martaban, and a large high pressure area over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but in general the pressure is very uniform. Winds are variable and light or moderate in force. The mean temperature is low, more especially in North-Western and Central India, where the night temperatures are much below the normal. Thunder showers have occurred over the Peninsula, but elsewhere there has been hardly any rain.

LATER.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has dicreased slightly to briskly over the Peninsula, and slightly over Burma, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. A large shallow depression exists across the centre of the Bay, and an independent low pressure area is developing off the Malabar Coast, but at present it is impossible to say whether either of these will develope into serious disturbances. The winds are northerly in the Bay area and several parts of the West Coast, and variable with calms elsewhere. The mean temperature remains low, except over the Peninsula, where the normal night temperatures are again very low for the season. Rain have fallen over the Peninsula, Mysore receiving five and Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly over one inch of rain. The weather is suspicious and unsettled over the Bay and off the West Coast, and quiet over Northern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·879
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of wind	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	278
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	63·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Oct.	0·00

"HONOUR to Lord Sandhurst" says the *Westminster Gazette* is the heading of a paragraph which has been going steadily round the papers during the summer. The "honour" in question is the "appointment," to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. The fact does not appear to be generally known that the Governor of Bombay is *ipso facto* entitled to receive this decoration, and so also is the Governor of Madras. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being is the Grand Master both of this Order and of the Star of India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Corbett, Col, Bengal, R H A, from leave, from England.
Hay, Lt, Bo, VII Bo I, off leave, from England.
Evans, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.
Hawkes, 2nd Lt, Bo, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, on duty, from Poona.
MacCarty, Major, Bo, the Kings Own, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Briggs, Major, Bo, R Fus, off leave, from England.
Pringle, Major, Bo, 2nd Bo, Lancers, off leave, from England.
Whitby, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, off leave, from England.
Watts, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Younghusband, Major, 14th B L, from leave, from England.
Irving, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Eardly-Wilmot, Lt, Bengal, 3rd B I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Jacob, Capt, Bo, 24th Bo I, on leave, to England.
Pearson, Lt, Bo, Lance Fus, on duty, to Poona.
Packard, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

OCTOBER 6.

Wemyss, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.
Bond, Capt, Bo, York L I, off leave, to Poona.
Evans, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Watts, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Meerut.

OCTOBER 7.

Younghusband, Major, Bengal, 14th B L, from leave, to Saugor.
Goldsmid, Capt, Bengal, 8th B I, on leave, to England.
Irving, Major, R A, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Saulez, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th October, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Members who require Uniform, Helmet Fittings, Buttons, &c., are requested to send their names to Head-quarters, Fort, without delay.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th October, 1895.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 25th to 30th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries, and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 6th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sword drill for all members behind the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the Door or from the following :—

Lieut F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut R Snell, P and O Dockyards, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles.
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr-Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce-Sergt Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, October 5.)

Mr H F D Penning on, Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad, privilege leave for one month and sixteen days.

Mr E L Haslett, Extra Asst Conservr of Forests, from the Naini Tal to the Kumaun Division of the Central Circle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—11 cases provisions, Budroodin Nuzerally ; 5 cases confectionary, A Abdool Hoosin ; 15 cases whisky, Jeejeebhoy Jehangir and Co ; 29 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Australia s—2 cases whisky, Phipson and Co ; 1 qr cask whisky, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

Clan Murray s—126 cases whisky, and 25 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 25 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally ; 103 cases whisky, Euljee Bezonjee.

Clan Fraser s—25 cases whisky, H Hormarjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—210 boxes soap, A H Sidick ; 701 boxes bar soap, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—37 cases portwine and sherry, P C Shroff and Sons ; 2 cases stationery, N V Curranee and Co ; 3 cases surgical instruments, 63 cases provision, 9 cases medicine, and 6 cases ham and cheese, Phillips and Co ; 14 cases tobacco, C Julalbhoy and Co ; 20 cases provisions Bolton and Co ; 6 cases medicine, S Bhanjee ; 7 kegs birds shot, 6 cases ham, and 11 cases cheese, Treacher and Co ; 7 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 2 cases books, 2 cases bicycles, and 82 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Army and Navy Co-operative Society ; 2 cases cheese, ham, and bacon, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 27 cases provision, &c, Essoofally Hassoojee ; 6 cases envelopes, and 5 bales writing papers, J Dickinson and Co.

Lobelia s—31 cases provisions, M P rajoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mirzapore s—235 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—7 cases brandy, F F Khambata and Co.
Mirzapore s—395 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Mikado s—50 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim.

FROM ANTWERP.

Mirzapore s—10 cases soap T Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—27 bales wool, F M Dam ; 53 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, B Poonsi ; 15 bales wool, Moledina Laljee ; 1,350 cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—3,000 cwts massoor, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,016 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 5 chests tea and 5 cases condiments, Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy Setna ; 999 cwts myrabollams, T Tarachand

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—2 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray s—6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—495 cwts mustardseed and 4,830 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri ; 3,285 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 999 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 5,300 cwts mowraseed, Ralli B others ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Toeppen and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—48 cwts gingellyseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—3 cwts peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy ; 4 cwts peacock feathers, Kai Kee ; 275 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 15 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co ; 183¾ cwts sharkfins, and 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 4 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co ; 105 cwts raisins, 37½ cwts cloves, 81 cwts khismis, and 15 cwts mother of pearl shells, Quan Lun Eovo.

Hiroshima Maru s—20 cwts peacock feather, Fazal Dhunjee ; 296 cwts wheat, A Abdoola ; 45 bales twist, K Ramnarain ; 227 bales twist, J A Wadia ; 750 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co.

Verona s—2000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, and 285 cwts ooplate, E Ebrahim and Co ; 500 cwts onions, S Hoosein ; 75 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—304½ cwts sandal wood, F Dhunjee.
Verona s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 220 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Rohilla s—250 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.
Letimbro s—400 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, C Bomonjee ; 332 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, J Hurribux ; 150 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

29-91—Payne G and S—Do ngersey Dayal and others vs Charles Agnew Turner—In person.
524-94—M N Sakiatwalla Chandrabhan Shivram and others vs Hansraj Va ad Peerchand and another.
330-95—Mathubhai and J—Parbhoodas Dolatram and another vs Bulakhidas Malchand.
359-95—Mathubhai and J—Abbechund Mulchund vs N S Soondaramier and another.
433-95—Mathubhai and J—Laola Rama and others vs Sadanand Trimback—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

315-91—Payne G and S—Tiruthdas Tejumal vs Kessowdas Kirutrai and others.
309-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Balakdas Guru Gungadas vs Kipendas Guru Girdhardas—Crawford B and Co.
312-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and another vs Kanjee Liladhur and others.
198-95—Mansookhlal D and J—Dyashunker Vithaldas vs Mariambai and others.
381-95—Nanu and H—Kursondas Nathu and another vs Hirji Hunsraj—Daphtary and F.
294—Muljee and R—Mulraj Khatao vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Little and Co.
548-94—Nanu and H Naronjee Ebjee vs Ramjee Ebjee.
509-92—Roughton and B—Bayabai and others vs Essa bin Dawood and another—K D Shroff.
174-93—Roughton and B—Bayabai vs Essa bin Dawood—K D Shroff
144-95—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vundrawandas vs Pallonjee Edulje Mobedina and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B, Little and Co, Edgelow and G, and Craigie L and O.—Part heard.
406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.
7-94—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S and in person.
188-95—Daphtary and F—Moolchund Oodhavdas vs L A Watkins James Peace.
661-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.
84-89—In person—Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina and another vs Rahimtoola Khaluckdina and another—Bhaishunker and K.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,964 tons, Captain A Langlois, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain J Buttler, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Grimsby (5th September)) brought a cargo of 4,890 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Davidson, Captain F R Hill, Khan Bahadoor Ruttonjee Bezonjee and 69 deck.

THE s s Abana, 2714 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (10th September), with a cargo of cocal and the following passengers:—Mr D McArthur, Mrs Le Maistre, and two children, Mrs Trounel and three children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,870 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (27th August) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Catania, Mr Williams, and two children, Professor M E Vester, Mr Heicke, Mrs Heicke, and boby. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	Not fixed		Finlay Muir & Co
F	LaSeyne	1155	Etienne	Aden	12-10	M Maritimes
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
H & J	Taif	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
K	Simla	1039	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
N	Golden Cross	1944	Thames	N F		W & A Graham & Co
P	Sutherland	1463		Marmagoa		W & A Graham & Co
Q	Patna	1148	Collins	Zanzibar	12-10	M Mackenzie
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	7-10	Shepherd & Co
	Ponani	543	Fakeera	Bhownager		Do.
	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	C. Mandvie		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	2239	Garrick	Liverpool	12-10	W & A G & Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Morco	China	8-10	C Barbero
5	Verona	1876	Tocque	Not fixed		P & O Co
7	Courland	760	Adams	Not fixed		D Abdoola
10	Akbar	1441	Balwin	R. S. Ports	7-10	H C Joosub
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Mauritius	8-10	J Mackintosh
16	Ileafee	370	Ally	Aden		N B Ahmed
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	8-10	M Mackenzie
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.						
	Hiroshima Maru	3170	Anderson		13-10	Tata and Sons

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Abana (s)	Newell	Barry, Sept 10.
	Bhopal (s)	Hansen	Hamburg, Aug 17.
	Clan Monroe (s)		Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Gisela (s)	Mitis	Trieste via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Livingstone, for Karachi &c.
" Nowshera, Langlois, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—

Steamer Clyde, for Aden.
" Clan Murray, for Dunkirk.
" Bhopal, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	Commander	From
Sept.			
24	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay.
27	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Etienne	Aden.
30	Purulia s	Collin	Bombay.
	Madura s	Crues	Do.
	Patna s	Thomas	Persian Gulf.
Oct.			
1	Easby Abbey s	Cooper	Bombay.
	Satrunji s		Do.
	Amra s		Do.
2	Dumra s		Do.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Commander	To
Sept.			
23	Mount Tabor s	Chivers	Bombay.
25	Alecto s	Marshall	Hull.
26	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay.
28	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
29	La Seyne s	Etienne	Do.
30	Orient s	Valentine	Aberdeen.
	Madura s	Crues	Aden.
Oct.			
1	Purulia s	Collin	Persian Gulf.
	Patna s	Thomas	Do.
	Satrunji s		Bombay.
	Amra s		Do.
2	Easby Abbey s	Cooper	Port Said for orders.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Locksley Hall, Collin, F. Forbes & Co. Ld, for Liverpool.
" Dumra, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	Commander	From
Oct.			
3	Dictator s	Bond	Liverpool, Sept 1.
	Pundua s	Nailer	Calcutta, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3.—Steamers Canara, Okhla, Obra, Arab, Borneo, Shahzada and Kasara.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Sept.					
18	Curtatone It G B	Pietro Giovanni	Mussowa	24	Mussowa
	Clyde	Weighell	Bombay	30	Bombay
21	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	26	Hodeida
22	Sydra	Humphries	Cardiff		
24	Oxus	Duputt	China	24	Marseilles
	Mirzapore	Lendon	London		Bombay
	S Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.	26	Somali coast
	C Matheson	Samuel Beer	Calcutta	24	London
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.		
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Batoum	24	Rangoon
25	Merkara	Bergemann	Queensland	25	London
	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa	26	Mussowa
	R Rubattino	Parodi	Bombay	25	Genoa
	Orel	Ptachinsky	Odessa		Vladivostok
26	Salazie	Paul	Marseilles	26	China
	Peninsular	Murray	Bombay		London
	Mira	Shaw	London	27	Calcutta
	Barcelona	Fano	Manilla	26	Liverpool
27	Papin French Gun-boat	Havard	Madagascar	27	bock
	C Macalister	Nicol	Madras		London
28	Queen Louise	Ewen	Cardiff		
	Ryanda Russian M of W	Rinsky	Batavia		
	AbdoolKadur	Illich	Jeddah	29	Persian Gulf
30	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		

Aden, Sept. 30.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.)

EXPORTS.

Simla s (Bombay)—48 cwts wool unpressed, 85 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Amra s (Bombay)—823 cwts rapeseed, 2,320 cwts wheat, 24 corges skins.
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—2 200 bales wool, 76,686 cwts wheat, 600 cwts bones, 230 lbs tea.
Branksome Hall s (Marseilles)—615 cwts rapeseed, &c, 200 corges skins, 480 corges hides.
Africa s (Hamburg)—13,500 cwts wheat, 404 corges skins, 1,468 corges hides, and 5,089 cwts bones.
Africa s (Bremen)—339 bales cotton, for transhipment to Antwerp, 220 corges hides.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—189 cwts cotton, unpressed, 141 cwts wool unpressed, 1,213 cwts rapeseed, &c, 8,964 cwts wheat, 2 cwts rice, 75 cwts mutter, and 157 corges skins.
Ras Rowa s (Port Said for orders)—77,000 cwts wheat.
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—227 cwts cotton unpressed, 3,139 cwts wheat, and 525 corges skins.
Inchdune s (Port Said for orders)—78,140 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

City of Venice s (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Methly Hall s (Liverpool)—600 pieces white goods (foreign).
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—350 pieces grey goods (foreign), 852 pieces white goods (foreign), 753 pieces prints (foreign).
City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—608 pieces grey goods (foreign), 180 pieces white goods (foreign).
Africa s (Hamburg, Antwerp via Bombay)—120 pieces prints, (foreign), 3,171 cwts steel.
Lobelia s (London)—33 pieces prints (foreign), 102 cwts iron bar, &c, and 98 cwts steel.
Assyria s (Bombay)—300 pieces white goods (foreign).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—3 0 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—2,148 pieces grey goods (Indian), 75 pieces white goods (foreign), 253 pieces prints (foreign), 2,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 39 cwts iron, &c.
Amra s (Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,044 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,180 pieces white goods (foreign), 80 pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—3,701 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,380 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8,528 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,856 pieces prints (foreign), 100 pieces prints (Indian), 13,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 22 cwts copper.
Java s (Bombay)—2,550 pieces grey goods (Indian).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—3,800 pieces grey goods (foreign), 400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,10 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,899 pieces prints (foreign), 5,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5,540 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 8 cwts steel, 10 cwts copper, and 72 cwts yellow metal.
Alecto s (Hull via Bombay)—801 cwts iron bar, &c.
Amra s (Bombay)—1,529 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,186 pieces grey goods (foreign) 8,520 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,040 pieces prints (foreign), 7,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)
Kola s (Bombay)—4,007 pieces grey goods (foreign), 28,534 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8,361 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,138 pieces prints (foreign), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 22,960 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,550 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).
Country Craft s (Bombay)—400 cwts steel, and 12,032 gallons kerosine oil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, also Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A first-class and good TAILORING and OUTFITTING BUSINESS, for private SALE Up-country in a large Military Cantonment, owner disposing of business simply owing to state of health. Apply "H. N.", care of this paper.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good sound going CONCERN. Present Proprietor afterworking it successfully for 17 years is desirous of Retiring. Capital required about Rs. 15,000. Apply "EUROPEAN," care of this Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET, a SHOP, near Crawford Market, close to Mr. Oomrigar, Wine Merchant, old Patel's Provision Shop. Apply Mr. COOPER, opposite Marine Line Station.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October only.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Berars, a NATIVE ENGINEER, holding a 2nd Class Certificate with experience of working Gin and Press Factories. "No. 99," care of this paper.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X." care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is a very comfortable, commodious and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious.—Terms moderate

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. Now open for Visitors.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

HAVE you tried our MANILLA CIGARS? They are the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices, Per 100 Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0. —PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date chronicled the Telegraphic news calling for notice in this column wired by Reuter on that day, and no later advices are meantime to hand. We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	210,000	213,000	221,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	2[illegible],000	35,000	31,000
" " Continent	46,000	97,000	64,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	51[illegible],000	7[illegible]0,000	561,000
" exports to U. K. do.	83,000	112,000	96,000
" " to Continent do.	67,000	173,000	142,000
" Stock in the Ports	561,000	467,000	527,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,287,000	2,190,870	2,356,040
" " Surats	112,000	173,410	140,270

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	981,000	798,750	881,540
" London	7,000	7,500	6,500
American Afloat	60,000	96,000	79,000
East Indian "	4,000	3,500	9,000
Total	1,055,000	905,750	976,040
Price of Mid-Americans	4 13-16d.	3 15-32d.	4⅝d.
" Good Dhollera	4d.	2¾d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	23-32d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	25,950
" " Branches	Dec.	"	5,09,951
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	5,40,100
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,13,185
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	6,305
Loans	Inc.	"	3,45,263
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	5,58,0[illegible]7
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	4,15,121
Cash	Dec.	"	12,64,983

For the first time for many weeks past the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank shows a falling off, instead of the large addition to which we have of late been accustomed, the diminution disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day being 12¼ lakhs, at 494¼ lakhs, notwithstanding that the market generally has been superabundantly supplied with cash, and the enquiry for accommodation has been very limited in the period under notice. The decrease in the Bank's Balance has been mainly caused, as will be seen in the Comparative Statement which we give above, by withdrawals from Private Deposits, and by some addition to Loans and Bills discounted, showing a total increase in Trade Requirements of some 14¼ lakhs compared with a decrease of about a lakh in the week preceding. There was a decrease of five lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's branches, which was counterbalanced to a great extent by a reduction of the Balances with other Banks.

COTTON.—Our local market for this staple has been firm in tone to-day at previous quotations; but exporters have entirely suspended their operations, no business for their account either ready or to arrive having been reported to-day. The Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 400 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 207¼-215; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 195; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 208 per candy.

Telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts to hand this morning are of a favourable tenor. In parts of the Bengal Circle Cotton was arriving in small quantities, and in others picking was going on in seasonable weather. Picking of the first sowing had also partially begun at Dhulia, in the Oomrawuttee Circle where the crop is estimated to be a 75 per cent. one; and the plants were flourishing in the other districts of this circle and at Broach. The crop was also doing well in the Dhollera circle; but they required more rain at Dhollera itself and at Bhownugger.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone to-day with a moderate business doing for shippers' account; but prices are all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-13-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-8-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a firm market generally, the only change in rates being a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, our closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 4-4-6	to Rs. 4-6-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0	" " 6-14-0	"
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-9-0		"
Do Red do	" 5-14-0	" " 5-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 40-8-0	" " 41-8-0	pr. candy
Do mixed	" 38-8-0	" " 39-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,967	bales.
Wheat	4,944	cwts.
Gingellyseed	6,808	"
Castorseed	1,688	"
Rice	3,956	"

FREIGHTS keep steady with some business passing at Saturday's quotations. There has been some demand for next year's trading, but not much business has been done, holders of tonnage not caring to work below 17s. 6d. to 17s. per ton, October-November steamers hold out for 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits for October; 1s. 1 13-16d. for November-December; and 1s. 1 27-32d. for next year; but rates coming strong from Calcutta, ours hardened 1-32 to 1-16d., all round, and 1s. 1 23-32d. ready, and 1s. 1¾d. for November transfer of Telegraphic was done to a fair extent. Merchants' Bills, however, being scarce to-day, combined with later quotations from Calcutta coming easier, our rates receded again, and closed as they had opened as follows:—

Bank Bills	on demand	1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	1·45¼	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 23-32d.; and sterling Credits at 1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 7-16 for Money, and 109½ for Account, and after declining 1-16 per cent. remained firm to the close, rates leaving off at 109 3-8 and 109 3-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—There is again very little doing in this market to-day, such movement as there has been in cotton Mill Scrip has been in buyers' favour. The changes in our quotations this evening being as follows; say, a decline of Rs. 50, in Indo-China; of Rs. 15 each, in Bombay Cotton, and Khatao Makanji; of Rs 12½, in Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 10, in Sun; of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay United and Western India; and of Rs. 2, in Anglo-Indian. While Presidency, are Rs. 10 higher, and Colaba Land, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares Treacher & Co., are Rs. 5 higher; and Kemp & Co., Rs. 2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th October 1895, compared with the Statement of 27th September, 1895:—

	Sept. 27. Rs.	Oct. 5. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,43,748	60,69,698
Do. do. at Branches	36,66,608	31,56,657
Other Deposits	6,00,59,406	5,95,19,306
Post Bills	9,011	9,011
Credits, undrawn	23,20,214	25,64,298
Rs.	8,71,98,987	8,64,18,970
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	92,49,808	91,36,623
Other authorised Securities	42,57,532	42,51,227
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	46,79,363	47,96,607
Loans do. do. do.	80,00,509	83,45,772
Bills Discounted and purchased	93,01,923	98,60,020
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	22,836	22,839
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	5,68,502	1,52,381
Cash	5,07,20,518	4,94,55,535
Rs.	8,71,98,937	8,64,18,970

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUCASSE.—September 25, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of J A DuCasse, Bungala Gor Tea Estate, of a daughter.

EWING.—October 3, at Hutchinson's Gardens, Egmore, the wife of J M Ewing, Madras Railway, of a son.

GYBBON-MONYPENNY.—October 2, at Anandale House, Darjeeling, the wife of H d'A Gybbon-Monypenny, of a son.

POPE.—October 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of R R Pope, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

WALDEN.—October 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Conductor G H Walden, Barrack Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SOUTER-ROBERTSON.—September 25, at Mussoorie of diphtheria, Mary Edith (May), beloved daughter of David and Queenie Souter-Robertson, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.

WE were not among those who imagined that the secular differences between Great Britain and Russia could be permanently smoothed over by the blandishments of the Prince of Wales, and a policy of give and take on the Pamirs. The divergence of interests out of which grew the Crimean War, the siege and destruction of Sebastopol, the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and which found expression in a somewhat different manner more recently at Penjdeh, and in the Dual Alliance, could not be made to disappear in a week and a day by an understanding which brings us the Little Amir, Roshan and Chignan to Russia. The philosophic historian may indeed be puzzled to assign a reason why the "breaking out of peace" between the two greatest Empires in the world should have been deferred till the year of grace 1894-95. The mob of gentlemen who write with ease have latterly quite overlooked the fact that the controversy with Russia arose out of what came to be known as the Eastern Question, the momentous problem whether the Northern Colossus is to appropriate Constantinople and the Bosphorus when the time arrives to partition the inheritance of the Sick Man. Anticipating matters very considerably, the Czar, Nicholas I., visited London in 1844 to propose to Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington that an understanding should be come to as to what should be done when the hour of the Grand Seignior's dissolution arrived. The Divine Figure from the North was listened to with a politeness which led him to make the great autocrat more specific proposals to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg a little later on. He suggested that Great Britain should take Egypt and Cyprus as her share, Constantinople and some other trifles falling to Russia. The Ambassador listened with a sympathetic air, and recorded in momorable despatches the proposals for the enlightenment of the Foreign Office. When the Imperial impatience hurried Nicholas into the imprudence of the Crimean War, the publication of those despatches made a sensation throughout Europe scarcely exceeded by that produced in 1870 by the appearance in the *Illustrated London News*, at the instance of Bismarck, of the facsimile of Benedetti's draft of a treaty for the partition of Belgium by Russia and France. Many things have happened since the Czar, Nicholas I., fell into a pitfall of his own making. Great Britain has taken a lease of Cyprus from the Porte as a convenient *place d'armes* from which to provide for the defence of our Protectorate in Asiatic Turkey against Russian aggression; and we have been compelled besides to occupy Egypt with a view to the welfare of that country. Russia, on the other hand, has spent a hundred millions in money, and a hundred thousand troops in driving the Turks south of the Balkans. As her reward she obtained Batoum as an open port, which she has seen her way to fortify. She has gained little else but bitter rebuffs and much diplomatic disappointment. Austria, who did not pull a trigger or spend a florin in the war of 1878-79, obtained Bosnia and Herzegovina as her share of the spoil. The "honest broker," who arranged all this, offered Tunis at one and the same time to both France and Italy, and thus provided those Powers with a bone of contention which has effectually set them at loggerheads ever since. But Prince Bismarck took care not to wholly estrange Russia. He simply provided her with an outlet for her many-sided activities in the Balkan States, declaring that no German interest was involved therein.

Is this all ancient history? Not yet. Russia after the Congress of Berlin, as after the treaty of Paris, did not sulk: she meditated. She also reorganised and immensely increased her army. Her meditations did not bode much good to her friends and neighbours. The Triple Alliance, the inception of which was hailed by Lord Salisbury as "glad tidings of great joy," for a time kept France isolated in the West of Europe, and Russia equally isolated in the North. The League of Peace secured for Germany all the fruits of three prosperous wars, and the Peace Society and other unthinking enthusiasts were doubtless as gratified by this result as the present Foreign Minister himself. But out of the conditions created by the existence of the Triple Alliance the Dual Alliance inevitably arose. Two great military Powers which had for some years been in a position of very perilous isolation combined to avert a common danger. Changing *roles* with their three neighbours, they began to pose as the appointed and quite disinterested guardians of the peace of Europe. The Triple Alliance no longer dominates the Continent. Germany has shown a sudden desire to cultivate the friendship of Russia, and to co-operate with France and her ally for the redress of the political equilibrium in the remote East, threatened by the victories of Japan in China. The new situation thus brought about unquestionably possesses a serious interest for the British Foreign Office. Russia having entered into intimate relations with France with a view to joint action in Africa as well as in Asia, has known how to influence Germany. Under the light of these significant facts money matters are seen under a new aspect. Who could have expected, even three years ago, to see in reviews and newspapers, accustomed to treat political questions with knowledge and judgment, questionings of the wisdom of pressing to the bitter end the old quarrel with Russia, and standing doggedly in the way when that Power endeavours to reach the open sea?

Yet this is what we now witness. The spectacle scandalises Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who raises his voice in protest against what he reads and hears on this question of questions. He is indignant that the *Spectator* should write "We are saddled with the hostility of two Powers, France and Russia. That is too great a burden for us to bear. We must disembarass ourselves of one of them." Even the possibility of pacifying France by evacuating Egypt is discussed in this spirit. The balance of advantage is held to be in favour of the alternative of buying off the hostility of Russia. For this purpose, it is argued, we should acquiesce in the re-occupation of Constantinople by Russia in return for an undertaking "to give up the policy of threatening our Indian frontier and of working with France to injure our interests in Africa, Egypt, and elsewhere." The writer discusses the method to be prescribed. Russia should leave the Balkan States alone, and take Constantinople by sea, or by marching an army through Asia Minor! She might also have a port or two in the China Sea, and even absorb "portions of Northern and Eastern China with the good-will of England." In return for these not inconsiderable advantages the *Spectator*—and some others—believe that Russia would become the lasting friend and ally of Great Britain. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but the appetite in such cases is apt to grow by what it feeds on. Would Russia keep her part of the bargain, and leave France to shift for herself? She might; and she might not. What a sea-change is coming over us when such topics are gravely discussed in the Unionist *Spectator* and the Conservative *Pall Mall Gazette*! Lord Salisbury was in office five years ago, when London learned one morning at breakfast of the partition of Africa and that the Sahara was given to France. Will the sleeping world awake one of these days to hear of the partition of Turkey and that Contantinople is handed over to Russia?

A KEEN sportsman never asks another where his best bags are made, for he knows that the reply he would receive would scarcely indicate the place where game is to be met with. The shikari is one of the most selfish of men, and were it not that he prefers to have someone with him for company, even his best friend would not be informed of his favourite haunts. Mr. Inverarity is an exception to the rule; he not only gives latitude, longitude and exact bearings, but photographs the kill and the spot it was slain in, and the sportsman's work is made easy. We never expected there was another shikari of the same type, but now discover him in the pages of the journal of the United Service Institution of India under the name of Captain Wellby. Captain Wellby is an officer of the 18th Hussars, seems to have enough money not to mind expending a few thousand rupees on a holiday; a marksman, and sufficiently robust to be able to withstand the fatigues of a long jungle tramp. He left the hot jungles of Central India, season before last, and taking steamer from Bombay, *via* Aden, left for Somali Land. The discomforts of the voyage, and the pestering of a lady passenger who would speak of the African hunting grounds as "Soimarli" and ask whether tigers had horns, did not put him off. He went to Berbera. But before he got there the British Resident at Aden had made matters smooth for him, as, we presume, he would for any other sporting gentleman who asked him. Before starting for Somali Land, however, it seems necessary for the sportsman to write to the Resident at Berbera for permission to enter the country. This having been granted, Captain Wellby, who enters very fully into details, tell us that it is the wisest plan to undertake correspondence beforehand with the Resident at Berbera, informing him for how long it is intended to shoot, and having forwarded a cheque requisite for the occasion, say two thousand rupees, he will be only too pleased to collect men and camels beforehand and to assist in any other way. This, of course, saves a certain amount of time, a deal of bargaining in the hot sun surrounded by a still hotter crowd of idle Somali men and boys. There are but few drawbacks connected with the bandobust, writes Captain Wellby, who indicates them. One peculiar to the expedition, he says, which while generally unnecessary is still an order to be adhered to, is the procuring of rifles for an escort, the strength of which is determined by the Resident, and may vary from ten to twenty men. These rifles, together with the ammunition, perhaps 200 rounds per head may be got after much trying red-tape correspondence from the arsenals in India, sometimes also from the arsenal at Aden. The escort consists of the men who march with, load and unload the camels, make zarebas, work sometimes as trackers, and, in fact, make themselves useful in any capacity they are wanted. If not particular as to which direction he works his shoot, the sportsman will find it best to leave this question to be decided by the shikaries engaged, who without fail take the sportsman to ground known to be frequented by the animals which he is desirous of shooting, for they themselves are keen to gain a good reputation, to receive the valuable "chit" of recommendation, and to be rewarded with a liberal bakshish at the end of the trip. Captain Wellby tells the direction he took, the guns he found most useful, the bags he made, and the whole list of supplies, beaters, baggage animals, and so on. Unfortunately he is somewhat casual in the matter of financial statements and a pencil, and the few figures which are given bring the total cost of the expedition up to several hundred pounds sterling. Very few persons, in India at all events, can afford in these days to spend so much on shikar, and possibly it is this knowledge which has led Captain Wellby to be so astonishingly communicative on the subject of big game and where to find it.

THE annual report on Musketry Instruction in India shows that a marked improvement has taken place in the general efficiency of both officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors, and that the practice made by the men is generally satisfactory. The results of the practice have tended to show that of 3,379 Cavalry 6·89 are marksmen, and of 27,272 Infantry 10·07. The critical remarks contained in the report on fire discipline and control apply to both the British and Native corps. The collective fire on rifle ranges in India is, as a rule, excellent, and results in a well-directed and well-controlled fire being delivered on the objective. But off the rifle range at drill and manœuvre, fire-discipline and control exist to a great extent only in name. This is unfortunate, and points to the necessity for improvement. During the last winter some hundreds of volleys on the parades of about seventy regiments were timed with a stop watch, and, whether firing at short ranges standing, at medium ranges kneeling, or at long ranges up to 2,500 yards lying down, with or without blank ammunition, it was found that 90 per cent. of the volleys were quite unaimed. The volleys were delivered with extreme accuracy as far as the simultaneous discharge of the rifles was concerned, but the time allowed between the "present" and the "fire" was so short as to render aiming an impossibility. For this it would appear that the responsibility is that of the officers rather than that of the men. Volleys at 2,500 yards were in some instances fired with three seconds only allowed between the "present" and the "fire," whereas an old rifle shot in good practice would take about twelve seconds to get a proper aim through the aperture sight at an object 2,500 yards distant. It was noticed that whenever a unit commander was told to increase the time between the "present" and the "fire," to enable the men to aim, the result was nearly always a ragged volley, started before the word to fire was given. The men were so habituated to getting the word to fire almost as soon as the rifle was up to the shoulder, without waiting to aim, that it was difficult to break with an old established habit. It is, therefore, assumed that the firing on service would be less steady than on a rifle range or a parade ground, and this is in itself sufficient reason for emphasizing the necessity for the soldier being habituated to what may appear to be a needlessly long aim on the parade ground. It is therefore wisely suggested that the minimum time of four seconds standing, six seconds kneeling, and eight seconds lying down, should be fixed—a suggestion, the adoption of which would give the men an opportunity of delivering aimed fire, which is the only fire which tells.

THE German Ambassador at Tokio with the vigilant eye to business which characterises the official representatives of the Court of Berlin everywhere, has recommended that a "German Industrial Advertiser" shall forthwith be published in the Japanese language. The proposal has been approved by the Minister of Commerce, who warmly favours the new departure, believing that it will enable the products of German industry to find a wide field in the Japanese markets. The Central Industrial Union of Germany has with the promptitude which marks its every action taken the matter in hand, while the Imperial Printing Office in Berlin will co-operate in the production of the new journal. The necessary translations will be made by the Institute for Oriental Languages in Berlin, the help of Japanese merchants being obtained to give the necessary technical precision to the publication. In due course a similar Industrial Advertiser for China printed in the Chinese language will be issued. It is needless to say that nothing of this sort has ever been contemplated in London. The Imperial Institute would resent as an impertinence the suggestion that its machinery should be turned to such a practical use. Even with regard to Indian trade, that imposing organisation disdains to answer the inquiries of the busy merchants, few and far between, who are sufficiently simple to ask for information at its portals. As a matter of fact, no London merchant ever dreams of addressing himself to the Institute. He knows well that he would be met at the outset with the question, whether he was a Fellow of the Institute. Even if he were, he would not get much further. Seeing that India has contributed some £140,000 to the Institute—a third of the whole outlay—it is little less than scandalous that nothing whatever is done or even attempted to promote the interests of Indian trade in the United Kingdom. They do these things better in Germany.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday. Passengers will land at the New Ballard Pier.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Major H. F. Mercer, Military Secretary, and Captain Lecky, A.-D.-C., proceeded to Colaba, yesterday morning, and inspected the Fort, where he was met by Brigadier-General Gatacre, D.S.O., Colonel Stopford, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel French, C.M.G., Captain Pinney, D. A. A.-G., and Captain Geddes. His Excellency minutely watched the moving target practice from the B. L. Gun.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, in the Fonseca murder case, the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, closed, last evening, the case for the prosecution, which he commenced on Monday, the 30th ultimo. The defence will be commenced this morning.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA has handed a cheque of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel to be distributed as follows to the undermentioned institutions before leaving Bombay:—Donation to Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Rs. 1,000; donation to Parsee Gymkhana, Rs. 500; donation from H. H. the Maharanee to Bai Bhikhaiji Parsee Girls' School, Rs. 500. The Maharaja and Maharanee were very kindly received in Bombay whereever they went.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th September, 1895, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 130,673 maunds, and Rs. 35,350 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State has permitted Mr. F. A. Elliott, I.C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner at Baroda, to return to his duties. Mr. Elliott will reach Bombay by the next mail steamer, and will at once proceed to Baroda, and resume charge of his office as Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

WE hear that Mr. Sittaram Ramchander, a Parbhu Abkari Inspector in the Pandarpur Division of the Sholapur District, while crossing a stream, the other day, between Aklooj and Malsiras, in a cart, was, with his eldest son, a lad of about sixteen, swept away and drowned. This stream runs into the Nira River, and the latter into the Bhima. The cart-bullocks and driver narrowly escaped, but the poor Abkari Inspector and his son both perished. He has left a widow and a large family behind in debt, unprovided for, and in absolute want. It is a sad case altogether, and requires to be looked into by the leaders of the Parbhu community in Bombay.

MR. V. G. COMBES, a Madras cyclist, writes to us:—"A whisper is creeping round that Gordon is alive, and a prisoner in the Soudan. If you would like to send an expedition (for news of him, at least) we are at your immediate disposal. We might do the landjourney on cycles."

WE mentioned some little time ago, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Kaka Khel, the headmen of which clan at Nowshera control the timber trade of the Panjkora and Swat rivers, were employed in taking the last batch of stores to Chitral; and now a further move has been made to utilise their services. With only small fortified positions on the Malakand and at Chakdarah it is, of course, impossible to keep a large quantity of supplies on hand, particularly as the Malakand cam, where the main part of the brigade will be stationed, is to be so arranged that tents can be struck at short notice and the troops move out as a flying column. One month's supplies would seem to be sufficient at the outset, until it is seen how the arrangement works. These must be replenished from time to time, and it is intended that the Kaka Khel should be entrusted with the task of carrying up the stores. They are quite prepared to run their convoys without strong escorts, as they are men well able to take care of themselves against raiders. From Nowshera to Dargai they will march in British territory, thence onwards there will be block-houses on the road up the Malakand; while in the Swat Valley the people are so anxious to stand well with the Government that there will be no danger of raids. Our troops will thus be saved the toilsome work of escort, and all that will be necessary when convoys are on the move will be to keep a sharp look-out westward. It is from that quarter that small bands of raiders may be expected, for the Utman Khel are inveterate thieves and their country lies near the junction of the Panjkora and Swat rivers. Supplies will not have to be sent to Drosh and Chitral for many months to come, as Colonel Hutchinson's force is provisioned for the winter. When summer comes round again we shall have learned how matters stand with the tribesmen along the road beyond Chakdarah, and then a decision may be come to regarding the further employment of Kaka Khel transport.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., and Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Queen, have been appointed Privy Councillors.

THE KUCHENG ENQUIRY.

The British Vice-Consul at Kucheng has gone to Pekin to inform Sir Nicholas O'Conor that it is useless to continue the Enquiry into the Massacres, owing to disputes between the Foreign and Native delegates.

THE NEW TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Syed Pacha, who has replaced Turkhan Pacha as Foreign Minister, was formerly Foreign Minister, and not Grand Vizier.

NOTE FROM AMBASSADORS TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.

The Foreign Ambassadors here will present a collective Note to the Porte, urging that measures be taken to improve the situation.

It is believed that Kiamil Pacha, Grand Vizier, will recommend the Sultan to grant an amnesty to the Armenians arrested during the riots.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

Later advices from Madagascar state that the French flying column is expected to reach Antananarivo on the 30th September.

SPEECH OF THE HOVA QUEEN.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

In a speech delivered at Antananarivo the Hova Queen declared she would never yield to the French forces, but would die in her palace.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT SIAM.

M. Pavie, the French Minister at Siam, has arrived at Marseilles.

CHINESE AMENITIES.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.

The Viceroy of Nanking, pleading illness, declined to receive Vice-Admiral Buller, commanding the British Squadron in the China Seas, and the Admiral has returned here.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Oct. 7.

Advices from Abyssinia state that, owing to the threatening attitude of Mangascia, who is collecting forces south of Antaly, General Baratieri has formed a camp of observation at Adigrat. It is reported that an attempt to expel the Italians from Harrar is probable.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES ATHLETIC CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

At the athletic contest held here, the representatives of Yale University beat Cambridge University in eight events out of eleven.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 7.

The s. s Oriental, with the mails of the 27th September, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Corps, leaves Simla on a tour of inspection, on the 22nd October, visiting Umballa, Agra, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, and the Kathiawar States, and returning to Calcutta by the end of December.

DEATH OF SARDAR HAFIZULLA JHAN.

Sardar Hafizulla Jhan, son of the Ameer, died at Kabul, on the 22nd September, from pneumonia.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS AT GOA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Oct. 7.

The mutineers continue entrenched in the fortress of Namez. They are quite orderly, and without any intention of molestation. The Government having suspended the subsidy of Rs. 50 daily, they live obtaining money and rice by appeals to sowcars and local merchants. The other day they carried to the fortress the influential patel of Sanquelim, fearing he might get up resistance, in combination with the Government, but they have not molested him. The Governer is fully aware of the difficulties of the situation, and has done all in his power to obtain an amnesty, but in vain. The Home Government promises pardon on condition that they are sent to Mozambique. Except the heads of the mutiny, the rebels are unwilling to go, and prefer to die in their country by shooting themselves. The Governor of Goa cannot act independently, and is in all matters of administration entirely dependent on the Lisbon authorities. The gunboats, and actual Government resistance, if any, in future, it is feared, will only make matters worse, and endanger the safety of the people. The Government offices of Sanquelim are closed, and the officials have fled.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASES.

DHULIA, Oct. 7.

Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dalvi, pleader, High Court, has commenced to address the court for the defence in the Dhulia riot cases. He was speaking, when the court rose.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.

The Hall Line s. s. Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Gordon left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 6.

The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 6.

The s. s. Mirzapore arrived here this afternoon.

Oct. 7.

The mail steamer Rome arrived from Aden.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Oct. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	30⅛

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING BY FALSE PERSONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A native, named Rajkisto Chatterjee, was, to-day, placed before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, acting Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempting to cheat the Oriental Life Assurance Company of Rs 16,000 by false personation, forgery, etc. Mr. Upton, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Messrs. R. Knight and Sons, Bengal Agents of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and said that he would offer sufficient evidence against the accused to justify the remand, and then apply for a warrant against two other men, who had aided and abetted the present accused in the offence. The facts of the case were that in November, 1893, accused, who gave his name as Sastidas Roy, called at the office of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and obtained a policy on his life for a sum of Rs. 16,000. After the policy had been obtained, it was assigned over to one Juggobundoo Roy, who, Mr. Upton said, was a man of some means, and residing at Ballygunge, and was the prime instigator of the fraud that had been committed. Accused was a servant of Juggobundoo Roy, to whom the policy was assigned, and who, in September, 1894, informed the company that Sastidas Roy was dead, and certificate of his death was also given by a medical man, Dr. Rutty Kanta Ghose. Accused not only described himself as Sastidas Roy, but in his own name, as Rajkisto Chatterjee, gave a certificate as the intimate friend of Sastidas Roy. On inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the alleged dead man was Rajkisto Chatterjee, the accused, who had personated Sastidas Roy, and after obtaining the policy had assigned it over to his master, Juggobundoo Roy. About five months ago a warrant was issued against the accused, who had absconded, and who was arrested on the 5th instant, at Etawah, by Rai Bahadoor Jogendra Chandra Mitra, Inspector, Detective Department. It would appear that after payment of the first premium on the policy Juggobundoo Roy made a claim for the money on the representation that Sastidas Roy was dead, and submitted a form signed by Dr. Ruthy Kanto Ghose, who certified to the death, stating that he had attended the man for a month and a-half during his illness, and was present at his death. As a matter of fact, no such person as Sastidas Roy ever obtained a policy on the Oriental Office, and the accused, who had personated him, was a mere tool in the hands of his master, Juggobundoo Roy. Evidence having been given in proof of the identity of the accused, he was remanded to jail. On the 26th ultimo the magistrate also directed warrants to be issued against Juggobundoo Roy and Dr. Ghose on charges of aiding and abetting, and forgery.

BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON, 1895.

RALLI BROTHERS' CRICKET CLUB.

Great credit is due to the heads of the Ralli firm for the interest they take in this noble game by inaugurating the many interesting matches played every year by this cosmopolitan club. The appearance of Gagrat, the Parsee champion, and Writer, the Parsee demon, in the matches of this club, has always drawn large crowds of spectators. During the season the club played twelve fixture matches, five of which were won, four ended in a draw, and three were lost, as against last year's eight won, two lost, and one drawn. In batting Gagrat stands first with a splendid average of 41·9, his last year's average being 29. He had always to go to bat with the knowledge that nearly everything depended on him, a feeling which is very apt to cramp a man's play. His play against the Y. M. C. A., when he scored 76, was magnificent and charming, and so was his 123 not out against B. V. A. He still deserves in every way to be called the Parsee champion in spite of his being a little unlucky in the Presidency matches. Machliwala (senior) stands second with a comparatively meagre average of 13·8. B. Mistry and Machliwala (junior) were not so successful as last year. The club has for its bowlers Messrs Writer and P. Davar, assisted by Mr. Gagrat and Mr. Machliwala. Our last year's wish that the Bombay Gymkhana should play a match with this club was realised, and thanks are due to Mr. Stevens, the Gymkhana secretary, for bringing about an interesting match with this club; and let us hope that it may continue in future.

The following are the batting averages:—

	Number of innings.	Highest in an inning.	Not out innings.	Total.	Average.
Mr B D Gagrat	13	121*	3	419	41·9
Mr Machliwala (senior)	12	48	0	162	13·8
Mr Mathuradas	6	24*	2	41	10·1
Mr B Mistry	10	18	0	70	7
Mr Fido	5	14	0	28	5·3
Mr Machliwala (junior)	8	26*	1	36	5·1
Mr P Davar	6	15	1	36	7·1
Mr Walsh	7	16	2	25	5
Mr Writer	10	1	17	33	4·2
Mr Arjani	7	4	1	9	1·3

* indicates not out.

THE INDEPENDENT CRICKET CLUB.

The appearance of this club for the first time in the local fixture matches of this year attracted great attention from the local cricketers. Out of eight important matches played by the club during the season five were won, two drawn, and one lost, thereby more than justifying its inclusion in the fixture matches in spite of some unmeaning opposition from the secretaries of some of the local clubs at the fixture meeting. The present good reputation and high position of the club among the local clubs are mainly due to the consistent good show with the bat and the ball by Mr. Merwanji R. Parakh in former years. The club has at present excellent bowlers in Mr. Parakh and Mr. Billimoria. During the season the latter took 35 wickets in 126 overs with 43 maidens at a cost of 179 runs, and the former 21 wickets in 76 overs with 26 maidens at a cost of 114 runs. Besides these the club possesses useful change bowlers in Messrs. P. Lawyer and J. D. Kanga. In batting Colabawalla stands pre-eminently first with an average of 29·3, followed by Messrs. P. H. Vakil and Billimoria, with averages of 18 and 17, respectively. Unfortunately the two best bats, Messrs. M. R. Parakh and N. R. Wadia, were handicapped by their university studies, and consequently did not come off so well as in former years. The club has a promising future, and it has been the opinion of many that in a few years the Parsee representative team will have many members from this club.

THE HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT.

It will be remembered that Mr. Pranjpe, sub-Judge at Surat, decided that the house-tax imposed by the Municipality on the owners of houses to enable the Municipality to carry out the water-works scheme was illegal. The decision put the Municipality in an awkward predicament, and, therefore, it was decided to file an appeal against the order of the sub-Judge. The Municipality sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 to fight out the appeal. The opinion of the acting Advocate-General, Mr. Macpherson, was taken last week through Mr. Bejonji Maneckji Jambusaria, High Court pleader at Surat, who has been retained for the Municipality. The Advocate-General's opinion is distinctly in favour of the Municipality, as he believes the decision of Mr. Pranjpe is most likely to be set aside, and he advises the Municipality to file an appeal in the High Court of Bombay. The Municipality is at liberty to file the appeal either at Surat or in the High Court at Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The prospectus of the Bombay Art Society for 1896 will be published early in November, and the exhibition will be opened early in February, 1896, Including the gold and silver medals given by the Society, there will be about fifty-five prizes.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, Captain A. Fellner, from Trieste, is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning. She brings the following passengers:—

Rev and Mrs Anderson
Mr and Mrs Dyson
Mr Boneland
Mr and Mrs Lely
Miss Lely
Mr and Mrs Palim and three children
Missionary Platt
Lieut Birch
Mr Harwood
Dr Hansgirg
Mr Hoffmann
Two Misses Pirie
Mr V Fusile

An interesting report has been published, showing how the construction of the telegraph from Srinagar to Gilgit was carried out by Mr. Olpuert. It is a fine record of dangers and difficulties overcome.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

YANKEEISM RAMPANT.

It would be interesting to learn at the present juncture what the better class sportsmen of the United States think of the recent rough-and-tumble proceedings in connection with the struggle for the America Cup, a trophy generally considered the highest prize of the yachting world. So much ink has already been spilt in treating of the topic that nothing new remains to be said upon the series of incidents which led to the ultimate withdrawal of Lord Dunraven's Yacht, Valkyrie III. For my own part, I am perfectly willing to believe that there must be scores and scores of upright, honest sportsmen in the land of the free who will look back upon the treatment meted out to our English nobleman engaged in a perfectly fair and open contest with feelings of disgust. But whilst there are bound to be a number of gentlemen whose good breeding and thorough sporting instincts will cause them to stand aloof from the unseemly rabble who have been the cause of the fiasco, there can be little doubt that the vast majority are shaking hands with themselves over the "victory" of the Defender. "The bird o' Freedom" is soaring as it has never soared for many a year. "Spread eagleism" is over everything. There have been victories before, but all pale their ineffectual fires, to use the well-worn phrase, before this latest triumph. For a time we shall hear nothing but the screech of the eagle. All this, I suppose, is very human and intelligible; it is when one begins to grope a little below the surface that one gets lost in amazement. Yachting, at any rate, is neither a sport nor a pastime of the masses; none but the wealthiest can ever hope to achieve more than a local notoriety; and yet we find the names of the competing yachts and their respective owners in the mouths of everyone. I don't know how far I may be right or wrong, but from what I have been able to glean we have had no international contest since the great cricket game against Australia in 1881 that has caused such widespread interest. To all who like a fair field and no favour, and the best to win, the disgraceful proceedings on the other side of the silver streak will bring bitter feelings of regret. Amidst all the turmoil and strife, however, the conduct of Lord Dunraven shines as the brightest of gems. Victory would have been sweet, we all know; but if there was to be any bartering or finessing the English owner would have none of it, and all right-minded men will applaud his action. There has been rather too much of this gospel of "push" preached of late years; the inordinate craving of the average American to "get there" first has become a trifle irritating to the steady-going but reliable Britisher. Our race courses, betting rooms, cycle and running tracks; our playing fields and rivers, mountains, streams, and deer forests have all come under the "patronage" of the go-ahead Jonathan. Well, there's an old saying to the effect that one can have too much of a good thing. This America Cup may be a prize worth striving for, but until intending aspirants for the honour of holding it can be assured of a clear course—or, as Lord Dunraven put it, "plenty of room," it will not be amiss to allow the Americans undisputed possession.

MORE HUMILIATION.

At the moment of writing, it is impossible for me to say what the results of the series of contests between the English and American athletes are likely to be but with four or five of our very best amateurs absent it would appear as if the Britishers had courted defeat. What grieves me more particularly than anything else, however, is the rumour that England's best miler was unable to accept the invitation owing to the gossip which had taken place as to the social status of the athlete concerned, F. E. Bacon. The present one mile amateur champion has not, I believe been educated at either of our Universities, and his position in life may not be quite so high as some of the young gentlemen who have been selected to uphold the prestige of English athletics. But surely this should not have been considered for a moment so long as his amateur status was beyond suspicion. It may be all very well to draw distinctions when titles and garters have to be distributed, and the formalities of the House of Peers have to be observed, but to raise a quibble or set the tongues of the gossips wagging, over a person's social position after an invitation has been extended to him is, to my mind, snobbery of the most objectionable character. Strangely enough most of the information concerning this wretched bit of business has reached England from America, so that it is rather difficult to say how much it may have been amplified in transmission. Bacon is a runner of exceptional merit, and, in form, I have no doubt he would have upheld the supremacy of England right worthily, in spite of the phenomenal times said to have been achieved by the Irishman, Conneff. The English champion is a tall, well set-up young fellow of some three or four-and-twenty, and from the few conversations I have had with him I cannot imagine that the "swells" of the English party would have had any particular fault to have found with the matter or the manner of his speech. To my mind, Bacon is a quiet, unassuming, well-conducted young Englishman, and it would be interesting to learn upon what grounds objection was made to his coming "'twixt the wind and their nobility" by the aristocrats of the party. As it is, I am sorely afraid there is more humiliation in store for Englishmen. The American jumpers have been doing prodigious leaps, the sprinters beating "even" time, and the distance runners beating our amateur times out of recognition. There will be precious little left for Great Britain and Ireland when the Americans have finished with us.

"BOOMING."

To Phineas T. Barnum, I believe, has been ascribed the credit of inventing the art of "booming." Be this as it is may, it not likely ever to become one of the lost arts. "The greatest show on earth" cannot possibly be beaten. I suppose most people have heard of the dilemma Barnum was once in, and of the method in which he extricated himself. Upon one occasion Phineas T. B. had his show filled to overflowing; the building was packed from floor to roof, everyone of the side shows was crammed with struggling humanity. And yet there were hundreds outside clamouring for admittance. Naturally, it grieved Barnum sorely to have to refuse money, and so he hit upon the following expedient. On an immense sign he had painted the words: "To the Egress." This was hoisted over one of the great doors leading out of the building. Its effect was magical. This, at any rate, was one of the great showman's latest novelties, and the people inside streamed through in hundreds. Of course, once through the doors they were outside the show, and room was thus made for the crowd clamouring in front. So muchby the way. As a specimen of "booming," as it is known in America, perhaps the following excerpt from a leading paper in one of the Western cities may be of interest, the subject, let me add, of the flattering remarks being a third-rate actress in an opera-bouffe company: "The voice of this divine cantatrice would be capable, in the most literal sense of Milton's majestic words, of 'creating a soul under the ribs of death.' It now rises in mellifluous trills, and now falls like the dying whispers of a melodious seraph. Her power compasses all variations of human mood, and her ripe intelligence grapples with every phase of musical expression. Nothing is too lofty for her reach, nothing too simple for her condescension. The souls of her listeners are wafted at her sweet will, and their emotions moulded under the influence of her enrapturing song. Nothing like it has been heard outside the gates of Paradise (!); it leaves us prostrate in a delirium of satisfied joy, and for years after the memory of its ecstatic strains will haunt every waking hour, and people our dreams with melody." There, if that is not sufficient to make every English musical critic hide his head for very shame, it is difficult to say what would.

AMERICAN AS IT IS WRITTEN.

At the present moment it is but bare justice to the land of the free that public attention should be focussed in their direction. To "lick creation" is their consuming ambition. Here is another specimen of American criticism I have by me concerning the beautiful Mary Anderson, and her delightful impersonation of Perdita in "The Winter's Tale":—"Without much warning, at one point in her beautiful performance, Miss Anderson broke into a dance. She became a palace of sweet sounds and sights. She dilated strangely—relaxed her splendid limbs. The pure snows of her nature melted into melody and liquid curves; the life of the rose, the lily, the violet, seemed to flow in her veins, and perhaps the fairest stage picture ever presented was sweetly fused into the amber of our memories. Then up went the shout of inspired hearts. Here was a wild-flung maiden, suggesting all earth's beauties—summer evenings, jewelled mornings, birds' voices, and the fragrance of gardens. Sunlight had materialised itself into a gorgeous bacchante, and was dancing like mad through a clover meadow. And the chaste morning star had set its white glow in her delightful chaos of curls. . . Her sportive grace, while it is luxurious with breathing beauty, does not suggest earthly satisfactions. It humiliates, mortifies, educates. It makes us feel our unworthiness. We have no more right to her changeful splendour than we have to the sky full of stars. She only dances, but doing so transmutes each dusty thread in the web of our natures into warm lines of gold, and like a flawless diamond or dewdrop, suggests the ideality that always lies dimly beyond the present." All of which is simply very charming. This is how Miss Anderson's dresses were referred to:—"Miss Anderson is dressed, or rather drenched, in a flowing wave of Arabian silk, through which her figure shines with nearly luminous loveliness. It is all Tadema, sweet breezes, and the ungirt loveliness of Mary Anderson herself." After this, I think we may as well confess ourselves hopelessly defeated, and bear the melodious strains of "Yankee Doodle" with what composure we can command.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

The wonderful feats recently accomplished by several of the unlicensed amateurs of England give birth to the hope that we may one day be enabled to again hold up our heads in the cycling world. The all-conquering Zimmerman having made up his mind to invade the land of the Southern Cross, British cyclists may feel inclined to come out of hiding for a time. The presence of so mighty a rider as the American champion simply frightened half our riders into incapacity. In Gibbons-Brooks, Platt-Betts, and Chinn, we have evidently unearthed a trio of really great cyclists. Twice within eight days was a mile ridden under 2 minutes, whilst 50 miles have just been reeled off in one hour 48mins. 39 2-5secs. Surely, this is equal, all things considered, to some of the American performances on the wheel. Gibbons-Brooks is a fine, sturdily-built fellow of about 5ft. 9½in., with fine chest and limbs, and a good open, sonsie English face. He has long been a rider of note, and may be expected to do even better things before the season ends. Platt-Betts, like the aforementioned, is a Londoner, but is much smaller in build than Brooks. In the English championships last year he showed a wonderful turn of speed. He is small and muscular, and has a wonderfully neat action. Chinn, the other celebrity, is quite a slip of a youth, with long, well-developed legs, light frame, and boyish face. Not until this season has he done anything at all sensational. Under the careful tuition of the old English champion. Fred J. Osmond, he has made immense strides, and at the time of writing holds the one mile English record, viz., 1min. 58 4-5secs. I have mentioned these details as some slight solace to those who have been weighed down in spirit latterly by the tidings from America. Personally, I am not without hope that before many years are over our heads we shall have a turn for the better. W. G. Georges are not found every day on the running path, neither are Zimmermans as common as blackberries. But we shall have a turn, and who knows how soon. Lord Dunraven has earned the gratitude of every sportsman for his share in recent events. Defender may or may not be a faster boat than Valkyrie III., but until the question has been decided more satisfactorily than it has been up to the present, a good many people who hold unbiassed opinions will prefer to suspend their verdict. Mr. Iselin is evidently a better sportsman than many of his supporters.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Atkinson, Mrs and two children
Arnold, Mr
Arnold, Miss
Adams, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs
Bliss, Mr J
Bliss, Miss J
Bowler, Mr J
Bourman, Mr and Mrs
Bryant, Mr H P
Chitty, two Misses
Cooper, Miss
Campbell, Col L
Cresswell, Mr E
Denny, Mr and Mrs W
Dick, Mrs H
Dupen, Mr E P
Douglas, Mrs
Dalrymple, Mr
Dallinger, Mr and Mrs
Drake-Brockman, Mrs and infant
Dunkley, Mrs
Evans, Mr and Mrs and three children
Evans, Mr and Mrs C T
Gordon, Mr C H
Gabbett, Miss
Groyther, Miss
Hindle, Mr O
Harriott, Mr and Mrs G M and child
Humphrey, Miss
Hilliard, Miss
Herbert, Major and Mrs C and infant
Hawkins, Mrs
Hutchinson, Miss
Hodding, Mrs
Harrison, Mrs
Hefenden, Mr
Kerr, Mr J M
Kerr, Miss
Lyon, Mr and Miss W T
Large, Mr T S
Lumsden, Mr D
Letton, Mr M W
Lawes, Mr
Marks, Surg-Capt R J
Morgan, Mrs E J
Martin, Mr and Mrs
Mears, Mrs and infant
MacGregor, Mrs H J and Miss
Mountcastle, Miss
Mark, Mr G P
Nicholson, Miss
Pratt, Mr and Mrs C and two children
Plowden, Mr and Mrs C
Paterson, Miss
Porter, Mrs L
Rosario, Mrs J L
Rowbotham, Mrs
Stevenson, Col, R T Mrs and Miss
Stevenson, Miss H D
Steel, Rev J F
Surge, Mrs
Simpson, Mr A E
Simpson, Mr J Hope
Sheridan, Mr H C
Smith, Mr H
Talbot, two Misses
Tod, Mr H
Turner, Mrs and child
Taylor, Mr W
Thompson, Mr A
Tulloch, Mr S
Tweedie, Mr W
Weston, Mrs J S and two infants
Wood, Mr A H
Walter, Miss E G
Williams, Mr and Mrs and infant
Woolcombe, Mrs R and infant
Young, Mrs C

From Brindisi.

Archdeacon of Bombay
Agnew, Mr P D
Arnott, Mr H G
Armstrong, Mr A K
Bollame, Mr
Birks, Mr and Mrs A R
Brown, Lieut C L S
Buyers, Mr and Mrs J W
Bell, Mr W P
Boileau, Col H
Beaumont, Capt
Crawley, Capt C B and Mrs
Cooke, Professor
Carthew-Yorstoun, Capt
Clarkson, Surg-Capt
Carleton, Mr C F
Corey, Rev C P
Chalmers, Col E W
Doyne, Capt
Dess, Mr J
Davis, Surg-Lt-Col. G McB
Durand, Col A
Eynon, Mr F W
Elliott, Mr F A H
Elson Mrs and two children
Faulder, Mr and Mrs C J
Fiddian, Mr J P
Fraser, Col and Mrs
Frankstadt, Mr
Green, Mr J
Grant, General H S
Grierson-Jackson, Mr W
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs R W L
Harris, Mrs.
Herbert, Mr
Hunt, Col
Hawkshaw, Major
Kelson, Mr
Kelly, Rev W S
Lean, Major W W
Langdon, Mr W E
Lee, Mrs M L
Marsh, Mr and Mrs
Marshall, Col and Mrs
McNeil, Mr J
Millett, Mr G P
Maddock, Mr
Morley, Rev and Mrs S
Moore, Rev H O
Martin, Major
Newbould, Mr and Mrs B B
Porter, Major
Pitman, Mr T T
Peet, Mr A W
Prior, Mr R W
Petrie, Miss
Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta
Schurr, Mr M S
Swaine, Lieut-Col C D
Stevens-Nash, Lieut
Schmidt, Mr
Turner, Mrs Allan F
Usher, Mr R G
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Wynne, Mr T R
Wood, Mr E L
Williams, Mr W R
Woodroffe, Mr W H P
Whitney, Mr F
Williams, Mr A
William, Mr J H
White, Mr and Mrs
Yoosof, Mr H E

For Kurrachee.

Bell, Miss
Blackburn, Mrs C H
Coleman, Miss
Dickenson, Miss
Martin, Major and Mrs
Rennie, Mr J G M

THE FIRE AT COLABA.

The following is the official report submitted to the Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning, regarding the fire which broke out on Sunday afternoon, in a cotton godown at Colaba:—About 5 p.m., yesterday, a fire broke out amongst a number of pressed bales of cotton stored in a godown, situated at Bhagaria Lane, Lower Colaba. The fire brigade arrived promptly on the scene, and soon had the fire under thorough control, and the engines were kept playing on the smouldering cotton till a late hour to prevent any further outbreak. Two lascars belonging to the fire brigade, who were injured by a quantity of burning cotton falling on them, were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment, where they were found to have sustained several slight burns, and they were detained for treatment. The cotton burnt and damaged by water is roughly valued at a lakh of rupees and is believed to be fully insured, the owners, of the cotton destroyed in the godown being the Coorla Mills Company. A large quantity of cotton stored in an adjoining godown was extensively damaged by water, the owners of which are Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who are unable to give the extent of their loss. The building belongs to Mr. Bhagoobhoy Bhagaria. The cause of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

On Friday afternoon Lord and Lady Sandhurst and the Viceregal party witnessed some practice with live shell by the mountain batteries at Jutogh. In the evening Their Excellencies were entertained to dinner by the Commander-in-Chief, Lady White giving a musical "At Home" afterwards.

SAD RESULTS OF CLOSELY IMITATING GREAT MODELS.

We feared it would come to this. The following judgment is the composition of an officer of whom until recently the brightest hopes were entertained:—

IMPERATRIX VERSUS BHAGOO WAGHOO.

The accused is charged with theft in a dwelling house under the following circumstances:—At about mid-day he was observed by the police and several bystanders, all of whom are "non inventus," to enter the house of complainant Fulchand, accompanied by Jayram Thakur (witness No. 1), and abstract a chupatti, which he and the said Jeyram Thakur were about to eat outside when the police (witnesses No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) swooped down on him and dragged him with the chupatti ("corpus delicti") to the adjacent chowkey. Here he made confessions to the police witnesses, nine in number as aforesaid, all of which are inadmissible in evidence (Imp. vs. Chagan; Imp. vs. Ganu; Reg. vs. Dwyer; Reg. vs. Smith, and see Sir Matthew Hale on the enormity of torture, Mrs. Markham's History of England and Magnuall's questions). The police are bound to close their ears to all confessions made in their hearing (the contrary principle was well established, as being "mali exempli," in Silvio Pellico's case, Venetian State trials and passim), unless they can get a magistrate to share the responsibility (see Criminal Procedure Code and Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. I, p. 215). Because a policeman, is naturally prone to torture (Best on Evidence and Taylor on Evidence; see also Police Court reports in the London Metropolitan Courts "de die in diem"), the presumption is that a confession made to a policeman is not worth the paper it is written on. (The principle is hinted at in the vulgar ironical song "Ask a pleeceman." The ballads of a people are as important as its laws, wherefore some one wisely said—probably it was Sir A. Miller or Mr. Ilbert, or may be the late Judge Hart,—"Let who will make the laws of the people, provided I may make its songs.") The confessions being inadmissible, the case turns on the evidence of one accomplice to whom the Court has granted a pardon, though it has no power to do so; but, though not specially empowered by the Legislature, judges are under a solemn obligation to do their duty, however unpleasant (Imp. vs. Juggins; The Trial of Baxter—English State Trials); and where granting pardon to an accomplice may lead to the conviction of a guilty or innocent person and must open up a very interesting branch of laws (see especially Trial of the Seven Bishops and the interesting reports of the interrogation of Guy Fawkes—some authorities spell the name differently, but "de minimis non curat lex"), the judges not only may, but must, solemnly consider whether the Legislature could possibly have meant what it said. The case then turns on the evidence of one pardoned accomplice (which is altogether unworthy of credit—"for a damned villain who would e'er believe"), nine policemen (rogues all "ex hypothesi"), and the complainant who wasn't there, but swears that the house which was feloniously entered belongs to him. On such a point he is entitled to credit. A man is likely to know his own house (Reg. vs. Sykes), except when "tepefactus Lyæo" or drunk (Reg. vs. Booser; Inverarity and Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence). But that state of obfuscation usually occurs later in the day (see record of breakages in the Byculla and other Clubs, as well as the common experience and knowledge of mankind), of which judges may take judicial notice (Imp. vs. Jones; Reg. vs. Robinson), but do so at their own peril and risk, for a judge is after all human (Quain's Medicine and Smith's Anatomy), and "humanum est errare." Presuming, however, that complainant was sober and knew his own house (neither presumption is too violent as was long ago laid down by Pollock B. and the Master of the Rolls in a leading English decision), it does not follow that the accused entered it. A man must not be presumed to enter every house which belongs to a complainant [that would be a violent presumption, though some judges have gone as far—see accounts of Jeffreys and Braxfield—but "malus judex non est bonum exemplum" (Ulpian): on the contrary "est evitandus et anathema" (Fox's Book of Martyrs)]. There is a nexus or link of the evidence wanting—the missing link (Darwin) to which too great importance cannot be attached (Bishop of Winchester). The nine policemen cannot be credited: for in numbers is no confirmation without quality. Nine lies are no better than one (Imp. vs. Pagu; Imp. vs. Shivak; Reg. vs. Johnson); in fact they may be worse (Imp. vs. Tompkins; Reg. vs. Munchausen). Probably they are (see the Jesuits on justifiable lying), possibly they are not; but "ubi incertum est jus miserrima est conditio male factorum," so that it is better to decide positively that the multiplication of lies does not amount to truth, nor will nine perjuries justify a conviction. Why did the police then seize this unfortunate man whom the law presumes innocent and hale him off to chowkey, which is duress and an infringement of the rights of the subject? Because they caught him "flagrante delicto"—that is, in the act, with the stolen chupatti in his hand. It is the duty of policemen to apprehend criminals; this is an old rule well founded (see Magna Charta and the Bombay Police Act). But they are not to oppress the subject (Petition of Right and Records of the Star Chamber), nor hale him off to gaol when he has done no harm ("Habeas Corpus" Act). A policeman doing such acts is liable to damages, not to mention the criminal law. And it is an example of pernicious potentiality, for, when the police act in this way, it may well be asked, "quis custodiet ipsos custodes"? But if the accused was a felon, the case is different (Imp. vs. William Sykes). Here it may be as well to add that, although the nine confessions are inadmissible, the police evidence is worthless, and the accomplice still more so, the accused persists in pleading guilty. He says he stole the chupatti. A man must not steal (Imp. vs. the Artful Dodger, also the Ten Commandments), nor is it a sufficient excuse that he was hungry (see the dicta of a long series of eminent judges on this). It is true he might have done worse, and that is mitigation. He might have set the house on fire; arson is a serious offence (see Blackstone and the Indian Penal Code, where it goes by another name), worse than theft, but not so grave as homicide (Imp. vs. Muggins); it was a meritorious act on the part of the accused to have abstained from arson and homicide. He might have done both, for man is prone to sin (old moralists), especially when hungry (the casuits' dispute about this and the leading case of Jeshurun is against it; but Theocritus says a man is especially difficult to deal with when he has not dined—and we incline to think there is truth in it). Not having done worse than steal, there is a great mitigation. Sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.—"Cor"

MILITARY NEWS.

The Rest Camp at Belgaum was opened on the 1st October.

Lieutenant J. J. Wolseley, 1st Cheshire Regiment, will, on arrival, proceed to Madras.

The Sanitarium at Khandalla was opened on the 1st October for the sick and convalescent soldiers of the Bombay Command.

It has been decided that the competitors at the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting in November must use black powder ammunition.

Lieutenant G. A. Trent, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, has been appointed Superintendent of the 1st Class Gymnasium at Secunderabad.

Surgeon-Colonel H. S. Muir, Army Medical Staff, has been appointed to the administrative medical charge of the Mandalay District, Chin Hills Command.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff, on arrival in India, are posted as follows:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Brown to Mooltan; and Surgeon-Captain R. J. A. Durant, Secunderabad.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, on arrival in India, will be posted as follows:—Surgeon-Lieutenants W. B. Turnbull and E. E. Waters to Bengal, A. Moore, Bellary, F. N. Windsor, Bengal, A. Hootan, Bombay, A. Illington, Mandalay, A. F. W. King, Bombay, C. G. Webster, Mandalay, and R. F. Standage to Bombay.

On arrival in India the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are attached to the Sappers and Miners, and posted as follows:—Second-Lieutenants W. Bovet and W. H. Chaldecot, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to Kirkee; Lieutenants F. H. C. Burne, Roorkee, G. R. Pridham, Attock, and G. Dick, Lahore; Second-Lieutenants P. E. Hodgson, Bangalore, J. E. E. Craster Mhow, E. T. Rich, Bengal, and E. N. Manley Bangalore.

The Government of India have decided to allow the four Lieutenant-Generals of the four Indian Commands the same railway accommodation as formerly allowed to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, viz., a double saloon first-class carriage themselves, and a first-class carriage compartment for their general and personal staff, when four or a less number accompany them, and a whole first-class carriage when more than four officers accompany them. It has also been decided to allow Lieutenant-Generals double the amount of baggage allowed to a General Officer commanding a first-class District, when on the line of march or moving on tour.

A certain gentleman of Tokio, Japan, has discovered a method of producing cotton out of a species of grass known as "Umakuwazu." What the outcome will be is hard to say, but a factory has been built, and experiments are being made.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FONSECA MURDER CASE.

Yesterday, at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury continued the hearing of the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, in Bombay, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, represented the prisoner.

Dr. T. D. Collis Barry, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a Surgeon-Captain in the Indian Medical Service, and Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government. It was part of his duty to examine substances in cases suspected of poisoning in the Presidency. On the 9th of July he received a chatty from his assistant, Dr. Ghaswalla. When he received it the seal was unbroken. It was opened in his presence, and he proceeded to experiment on the contents. The chatty was labelled "the viscera from the body of A. Duarte." His experiments extended over eight days. The viscera was under his immediate supervision or his assistant, when it was not placed in sealed vessels and locked up in a room. The room was only accessible to witness and his head assistant, Dr. Ghaswalla. In result he found a poisonous substance in the viscera, namely, strychnia, a minimum of one grain. From half-a-grain upwards of the drug was sufficient to kill a man. Assuming that the deceased died of poisoning, the full quantity taken found in the viscera would not be the full quantity taken by the deceased. The unformed residue would depend upon the length of time that elapsed between the administration of poison and death. If that period were short, the remainder of the strychnia might be present in tissues other than that of the viscera. But if the period were long then it was possible that the strychnia might be eliminated from the body by the ordinary process of elimination. He arrived at the opinion by several modes of analysis. All of these modes were recognised modes for the analysis of strychnia. Witness then described the different modes, stating that there was no metallic poison, and then the absence of opium was proved, and then the processes for the extraction of alkoloids were commenced, strychnia being a vegetable alkoloid. Having arrived at the conclusion that an alkoloid was present, witness tested for strychnia.

The Judge: Had you any hint that there was strychnia.

Witness had a hint of strychnia, because the symptoms were described to him. He then tested for strychnia with colour, microscopical, and physiological tests, taste, and qualitate reaction. The result of those tests convinced him that strychnia was present. It was a fact that by certain processes alkoloids were formed in a dead body, in the course of decomposition, the technical name for it being ptomaine. They were known by the name of animal alkoloids as distinguished from vegetable alkoloids. There were ptomaines in Duarte's viscera. Strychnia was distinguishable from ptomaines. Some of those ptomaines were poisonous. Witness had heard the symptoms described by the witness in court, by Mrs. Durate, the ayah, Mrs. Valladares, and Mrs. DeMello, and he observed what they described by action as well as what they did in words, and, in his opinion, those symptoms were consistent with symptoms of death by strychnia. The symptoms that most nearly resembled strychnia poisoning were those of tetanus. In his opinion, the symptoms described by witnesses were not consistent with symptoms of tetanus. He judged by what the witnesses said that there were intervals between the spasmodic seizures, which was inconsistent with a possibility of tetanus, either teromatic or idiopathic. Judging from the statements of witnesses, he should say that the time within which the death took place was consistent with strychnia poisoning. He inferred from the evidence that the whole thing was covered from the administration of the poison to the time of the death within an hour. That period would be sufficient for death. The periods varied. It depended upon the method of administration, upon one's idiocincrasy, and upon the state of the stomach, whether it was full or empty. Spirituous liquors might delay the rapidity of the action of strychnine. From symptoms described by witnesses, he was of opinion that Duarte died from the effects of strychnine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said strychnia was easily obtainable in Bombay. Until very recently it was not included in the Poison Act. He believed it was commonly used by the police for poisoning dogs. The diameter of the chatty was about twelve to fourteen inches. Neither the chatty nor the cloth were in existence; they were destroyed by his assistant. The chatty was about a third full. The chatty was destroyed while the analysis was going on, probably when there was no further use of that chatty. It was mentioned in the forwarding letter that poisoning by strychnia was suspected.

Witness then deposed to what was mentioned in the coroner's report, as well as the letter from the Commissioner of Police. In such cases it was usual for the symptoms to be described. He could not say that his mind was predisposed. The same course was followed in this case as was done in other cases. Very often symptoms were described, and he found something quite different from that about which a hint had been given. He had analysed a viscera containing strychnia some time ago. The viscera was sent to him by the police.

Mr. Russell: Can I see the report?

Witness: These reports are confidential. One who did not understand chemical analyis would not be able to make much out of it. Continuing, the witness said there was a case in which a viscera had been taken out of a body some 32 days after the reception of the poison. Witness was then cross-examined at great length in regard to the scientific aspects of the analysis and effects of strychnia, and proceeded to say that strychnia was generally believed to be a stable poison. A very large number of authorities were of opinion that if strychnia was once taken it was not liable to undergo any change. There were cases in which strychnia was found in muscles and bones. Five grains of strychnia would be a criminal dose to be introduced hypodermically in the body of an animal. That statement, which was pointed out to him in a book at the police court, was not found in any of the standard works on the subject. There was a difference of opinion as to cumulative and non-cumulative effects of strychnia. He did not resolve the strychnia into its elements. He did not think it desirable to obtain them. It made no difference in his opinion. It was all destroyed in the process of examination. He could not produce the crystals chromate of strychnia. He saw it as a very faint precipitate. There were a large number of needle-shaped crystals. He did not make an ultimate analysis of the strychnia. It required a much larger quantity than the one found to make such an analysis. One grain would be a very small quantity to operate upon. He did not weigh any portion of the strychnia. A minimum quantity to kill a frog was a certain fixed quantity, and he had taken the minimum quantity which was necessary to kill a frog as his basis of operation in this case. He actually killed a frog by injecting twenty-five minims of the extract. There was no possibility of any confusion or mistake in the analysis. The frog, which was a medium-sized animal, was infected in the back below the skin, and died in about two minutes after some convulsions. Witness was not at all surprised that a frog took more than about half-an-hour to be killed after an injection by strychnine. It all depended upon the way in which the operation had been performed. The strychnia might have been injected, but it might have come out of the syringe. Mr. Hemming wrote to witness a letter to attend the experiment of killing a frog, but he declined to attend it, because he did not consider it prudent to do so in his official capacity.

Mr. Russell: Will you undertake to kill a frog with a hypodermic syringe in three minutes from the time the symptoms commenced?

Witness: Yes, I undertake to do so now.

Mr. Russell: I am sorry I have not a frog here for you. (Laughter.)

Witness was then asked questions about the position of the arms of frog after it was poisoned, and two or three photographs were shown him, and he was asked if frogs did not put out their arms in a particular position. It was an unusual thing for a man to die within two or three minutes after the symptoms had set in. The patient suffered intense pain from the spasms, which would not permit of the patient lying in an easy-chair, as he would be thrown off the chair. Witness had never seen a person suffering from strychnine poison. The patient gets a jerk as a rule, by his muscles being affected and tightened. The flaccidity of the muscles might be caused by heart-disease or anæmia. The dropping of the hands on a table would be a symptom of heart-disease or weakness. The flaccidity of the muscles would not be characteristic of strychnia poisoning. A grain on the face was characteristic of strychnine poisoning. Convulsions and twitchings of a limited character were consistent with heart-disease. One might get slight convulsions from ambolism. Witness's opinion was taken in the coroner's court from portions of evidence read over to him, and in conjunction with other facts. A person suffering from heart-disease and kidney-disease, *plus* anæmia of the brain, would die suddenly. In certain cases of heart-disease, death took place suddenly. Alcohol acted prejudicially on kidney and heart-diseases. Strychnia was prescribed with other drugs for heart-disease as a tonic and also for anæmia. The "colour" lost was not a fallacious test. Witness would not rely upon such a test alone without resorting to the other tests.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General, the witness said that he received letters from the coroner and the Commissioner of Police.

The Advocate-General tendered the letters in evidence, to which Mr. Russell objected.

The Advocate-General wanted to show that he did not wish to keep anything back from the jury.

Witness, continuing, said strychnine was generally considered a stable poison, and no amount of putrescence would destroy it. Strychnine was, according to some great authorities, found in this viscera several months after the reception of the poison. An ultimate analysis would not have affected his opinion already formed. It was a procedure in which he had never heard of in ordinary toxicological examination. A certain decimal of a grain of strychnia would kill a frog. He killed a frog with an extract in this case, and he, therefore, concluded that there was a minimum quantity required to kill a frog, probably more. Taking that minimum quantity necessary to kill an frog, witness would multiply the minimum quantity contained in the conjection by the whole of the extract, and that worked out to a minimum quantity of a grain in the whole extract. There might have been more; probably it was more. The strychnia must have been equally distributed in the extract, because it was one solution. Witness then described the symptoms of the frog that was killed by ptomaines taken from the extract. The fact that the hands of the deceased dropped on to the table at the time of death, did not change witness's opinion. Looking at the whole evidence in the case, he was of opinion that death was due to strychnine and not to any of the lessons named.

Dr. Sidney-Smith, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was coroner's surgeon and Police Surgeon in Bombay. On the 7th July last, witness saw in Sewree Cemetery a body that had been exhumed. The coroner and coroner's jury were there also. The lid on the coffin had the inscription "A. Duarte, aged 39." Inspector Fleming was there, as also Diego Duarte. The latter identified the body as that of his brother. Witness took out the viscera, and by his order it was placed in a new chatty. Some spirits of wine were poured on the top of the viscera. The top of the chatty was covered with four folds of cloth and sealed with witness's signet ring. The chatty was then delivered to Inspector Fleming, who brought it to witness's house the following morning, when witness gave him the usual forwarding letter. The viscera were much decomposed and matted together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said the viscera were not soft, but were caked together and hard. Witness cleaned out the chatty himself.

You did not say that to the coroner?—No, I was not asked the question. I did not volunteer the statement. Witness did not weigh the viscera. There had been some putrefactive charges, and fermentation had commenced in the body. Putrefaction is much more rapid in this country than in other. Putrefactive changes and influences are not different in this country from what they are in others. There was lime in the body. Lime is generally supposed to retard putrefaction, but it is believed by some that it hastens it. Witness was of opinion that it retarded putrefaction. (Witness is shown a paper.) If a person was suffering from the diseases named, he could not be in a healthy state.

He would not be in a serious state of health?—Not necessarily. If a man had valvular disease of the heart, he might die suddenly. Witness had known valvular disease of the heart being prolonged for many years. Valvular disease of the heart gives rise to more sudden deaths than other diseases. Witness had known disease of the heart being completely cured. A man suffering from valvular disease of the heart might drop down dead suddenly. In witness's opinion there were no two cases exactly similar. Ambolism was a frequent result of anæmia. Extreme anæmia of the brain would be accompained by extreme anæmia of the body generally. A person suffering from the diseases named in the certificate would not necessarily get fever. He might suffer from fever, and would probably suffer from cough. Bad digestion would not necessarily aggravate the diseases named in the certificate. Dyspepsia might produce functional derangement of a diseased heart. Functional derangement of the heart is associated with dyspepsia, but it is not necessarily dangerous. A spasm in the heart means an uncomparable pain there.

If a man had got anæmia of the brain, that would affect his muscular action?—Yes.

That would prevent his moving about?—Not necessarily, but it would render it difficult. Witness had not seen a death struggle. A quiver was not a death struggle. Persons, when dying, first moved their arms in an aimless sort of way. A man suffering from valvular diseases of the heart might have distress in dreams.

Alcohol for a man in that condition would be injurious?—Yes. Any sudden or violent extortion ought to be avoided. Strychnia has an effect upon the body, so that it arches back. It has an effect upon the arms and legs. Witness had no personal experience of a case of strychnia poisoning.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: Witness never passed the deceased for an insurance. He never in his life said he had a man who would for a fee of ten rupees pass the deceased for an insurance.

Gunputrao Withoba, a clerk in the Insolvency Court, produced a petition and schedule filed by the prisoner in the court. The schedule was filed on the 10th November, 1890, the liabilities being Rs. 5,538-1-5, and the good assets Rs. 95.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: Prisoner got his discharge on the 28th January, 1891.

Re-examined: There was an accelerating supplemental petition presented by prisoner on the 14th January, 1891. The case was, therefore, heard before its turn.

Bonifacio Pereira, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, said he was brother-in-law of the prisoner, who had passed him five promissory notes aggregating Rs. 640. None of them had been paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: Witness's salary was Rs. 25 a month; and he was a superior bailiff to the prisoner. These sums were lent out of witness's savings.

His father paid all his expenses. Witness did not get carriage hire from all parties to whom he served summonses.

Mr. Russell: You are an extraordinarily virtuous bailiff. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said he got no fees for serving writs. Witness mentioned several bailiffs who kept carriages, but witness could not say whether they were their own or hired. Witness gave up these receipts to Inspector Fleming without any moral persuasion.

Re-examined; Witness lent the monies to the accused, because he was his brother-in-law. He did not say for what he wanted the monies.

Ignacio Baptista, a clerk in the Small Causes Court, said he was a clerk on Rs. 20 a month. On the 1st February, 1895, witness lent the prisoner Rs. 300 on a promissory note, which had not been repaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: Witness longed to be a bailiff. Bailiffs of the Small Causes Court were very comfortable, and had horses, carriages, and establishments. (Laughter.)

Mr. Russell: I wish you would be a bailiff, and get them. (Laughter.)

Amichand Gomna, a Marwaree money-lender, said the prisoner borrowed from him two sums aggregating Rs. 20 in May last.

Poonamchand Jairam, another Marwaree, said he lent to the prisoner Rs. 251 on the 25th April and Rs. 15 on the 19th May last. On the 5th June last prisoner paid Rs. 25 on account of the former loan.

Mungesh Chantamoorty, a clerk in the Small Causes Court, said he had made out from the records of the court a list of the suits filed in the court against the prisoner.

Mr. Russell objected to the list being accepted without proof, and his lordship upheld the objection.

Mr. Macpherson said he hoped to have closed his case that evening; but now he would have to get a cart-load of books to prove the correctness of the list in the morning.

Chundoomul Surrimul, another Marwaree, a partner in the firm of Becher Akha, said his firm held a decree against the prisoner for Rs. 96-13-2, which had not been paid since 25th March, 1895.

Manroof Malla, a Marwaree, keeping a shop in Funnaswady, said his firm held a decree against the prisoner for Rs. 186-2-7, on account of which he had paid Rs. 122.

Nowla Sella, another Marwaree, said his firm held a decree against the prisoner for Rs. 250. An order was made for the payment of the decree by instalments of Rs. 8 each; and Rs. 96 had been paid by prisoner in the shape of instalments.

To Mr. Russell: Prisioner was paid carriage hire whether he had his carriage or not. He was considered a good security because he was a Government servant.

Dewchand Tekchand, another Marwaree, held a decree against the prisoner for Rs. 77-10-4 since March 1894.

To Mr. Russell: No commission was paid to bailiffs. Carriage hire was of course paid.

To the Judge: If there was no necessity for carriage hire none was paid.

Diego Duarte, re-called at Mr. Russell's request, said his brother kept no medicine bottles in the house before his death. He had medicine bottles from Dr Fereira's dispensary; and the empty bottles must have been sold. There were no empty bottles in the house at present. The empty bottles were not in the house at the time of his death. He had an elder brother, who lived at Mazagon. He did not die of heart-disease. Witness could not say what he died of.

The Advocate-General said he would not wait to call for the Small Causes Court books, and closed the case for the prosecution here.

The prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said he wished to make a statement. He has told his solicitor, Mr. Hemming, to write it out for him.

The Judge: Did Mr. Hemming write it for you?

Prisoner: No, I dictated it to him.

The Judge said he would, under the circumstances, admit it although it was not strictly admissible.

The court at this stage adjourned until ten o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE PETIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After having waited for a long time in the hope of seeing a public meeting convened for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Mr. Framjee Petit, who, I must say, undoubtedly deserves a public recognition, I now write to ask through the medium of your valued columns, whether it speaks to the credit of the leaders of different communities,—especially I refer to the Parsi community—who are greatly indebted to the Petit family in one or other direction, to keep silent over the matter any longer.

Whereas in a public way he has done a great deal of good, he has also privately and behind the scenes proved equally useful to persons in need of private charity, which has never seen the light of publication.

View him in any direction, and I must say he possessed qualifications that constituted a real gentleman, worthy of a public recognition.

I hope my own community would pardon me while I rightly say that it would leave on them a shameful stigma of ungratefulness, if they stil fail to do their duty towards their great benefactor.

I have as a member asked the Bombay Presidency Association to do the needful in this direction, and I trust the council will not fail short of their duty.—Yours, &c.,

MERWANJI FRAMJI GHADIALLY.

LORD DUNMORE AND AGA KHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The denial given by the grandson of Aga Khan to the alleged fact that his grandfather had been in the habit of granting free passes to heaven, &c., might have been read with perfect astonishment, and no less pleasure, by those who have heard of similar wonderful stories in this country, that Lord Dunmore is said to have referred to. It is really highly gratifying to see any contradictions coming forth from such an authority as the priest himself; and it will be equally praiseworthy if a wholesale contradiction to the allegations of Lord Dunmore be published in the vernacular press for the information of the public.

That there is no truth in the reports has now been fully established; and I wonder how can things so baseless and unfounded secure currency in the market. A fuller and general criticism, therefore, seems necessary.—Yours, &c.,

M. AHMED,
(Prof. of Persian).

Holkar College, Indore, October 2.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

THE final forecast of the Indigo crop of 1895 reads:—Area.—The area under indigo this year is estimated at 319,942 acres, of which 240,466 acres are in the Gangetic Doab, and 79,476 acres in districts outside the Doab, as compared with 331,943 and 83,217 acres respectively returned last year. The area for the Doab is taken from the returns published by the Canal Department up to the end of July, while the area outside the Doab is obtained from Patwaris' papers. Total area under indigo is a little over the average area of the last 9 years.

2. Condition.—In most districs plants suffered at first from want of rain. Afterwards, except in the Upper Doab, where the rains were heavy and the crop suffered from floods, rainfall was moderate and favourable. The condition of the crop this year is reported as generally better than last year. Taking 100 to denote a full average, the condition of the present crop is as follows:—

	1894.	1895.
Gangetic Doab	55	65
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions	55	70
Rohilkhand and Oudh	45	65

3. Out-turn.—It has been customary in estimating the out-turn to assume that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund represents the average full out-turn of dye per acre in an average year, in which the condition of the crop stands at 100. Adopting these estimates and reducing the standard of out-turn per acre in accordance with the condition of the crop as given in the preceding paragraph, total out-turn for the present year amounts to 50,680 factory maunds, which is 3 per cent. in excess of the average quantity exported by rail during the past nine years.

It should be noted that this estimate of 50,680 maunds is for all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and that it is distributed between the two divisions known as "Benares" and "Doab" by buyers and sellers of indigo as follows:—

	Factory Maunds.
Benares which comprises all the districts in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions and the district of Allahabad	8,871
Doab which comprises all the remaining districts of the United Provinces	41,809
Total	50,680

THE BAPAT COMMISSION.

UNDER the heading of "A Premature Judgment," "Native Opinion" writes:—It is to be regretted that even a newspaper of the position of the "Times of India" should sometimes forget journalistic etiquette of not commenting on a case which is still "sub judice." On a former occasion the same paper had similarly tried to mislead public opinion about the Bapat case and had to withdraw from its position when contradicted by a correspondent speaking with authority. We had then grounds for supposing that the name of that correspondent, if published, would have shown to the world what little credit is to be attached to our contemporary's information regarding Baroda affairs; but the paper withheld it for obvious reasons. A repetition of the same tactics is therefore less likely to mislead the public, especially when the real purpose of the writer is very inadequetely concealed. The "Times of India" after telling his readers that the Gaikwad has decided to acquit Mr. Bapat of all the charges, goes on to give details which, if true, could only be obtained either by clairvoyance or a secret source of information quite inconsistent with the prestige of a large State; and the Maharaja would do well to find it out.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senagal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China interrupted in or near Tingyneh.

Extra mail for Madagascar and Reunion, closes at Zanzibar, at noon to-morrow Tuesday, the 8th instant.

Amoor route interrupted between Irkontsk and Werkhne Dudinsk.

THE Melbourne paper says: "Little more than a month ago a Hindoo hawker named Smoon Singh died in the Melbourne Hospital, and his friends were allowed to cremate his remains at Sandringham, much to the indignation of local residents. But although the ashes of the deceased have been scattered by the winds there are friends and creditors left behind who still cherish his memory, and evince a lively interest in his estate. Smoon Singh died intestate, and the disposition of his property, which is valued at £350, has already led to litigation. Letters of administration were recently applied for by Utter Singh, who claims as a cousin to be the next of kin. The Curator of Intestate Estates, however, lodged a caveat on behalf of the certain creditors, on the ground that the applicant was not as he claimed to be, a cousin of the deceased. The matter was mentioned in the Supreme Court, the other day when Mr. Justice A'Beckett granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the curator to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted to Utter Singh. Mr. Wasley, instructed by Mr. Corr, appeared in support of the application."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BEHAR is now to have its School of Engineering, a resolution of the Bengal Government announcing the amalgamation of the Patna Industrial School and the Patna Survey School in one institution bearing this title. It is a big name for a comparatively small thing, as the school will consist mainly of a carpenter's, blacksmith's, and fitter's shops: but with technical instruction we must be content to advance slowly.

THE arrangements under which next cold weather reliefs of the Native Army have been changed, are now being carried out. The 21st Punjab Infantry has been ordered to proceed to Sialkote instead of Lucknow when it returns from the Kurram; while the 33rd Punjab Infantry will stand fast at Rawalpindi instead of relieving the 45th Sikhs at Jhansi. No orders have yet been issued for the move of Madras regiments into the Bengal Command.

DURING the past week the weather has been steadily fine over Upper India and the Central Provinces, but in the Peninsula and to a less extent in Assam and Bengal it has been showery. The aggregate rainfall for India for the week, however, would have been small but for the action of the deep cyclonic storm which formed over the east of the Bay on Sunday last and struck the Orissa coast on Tuesday. This storm passed in a curved course through Lower Bengal, and occasioned heavy rain over that region and Assam. On Tuesday False Point, Balasore, Barisal, and Silchar all received over two inches of rain; on Wednesday Jessore, had nearly four inches and False Point nearly three inches, and on Thursday Silchar had one inch and a-half. Considering its intensity, the storm gave relatively little rain, but without it the fall for the week would have been very light.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON, on succeeding Colonel Elles as Deputy Quartermaster-General a few days hence, will take two months' leave to England as already announced. Colonel Henry, who has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command, will officiate for Colonel Hamilton. Colonel Ridgeway, who has been nominated Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar District, will remain at Army Headquarters as Assistant Quartermaster-General during the cold weather.

TELEGRAMS and letters are being safely conveyed by runners under tribal escort between Chakdarab and Chitral: Colonel Hutchinson's reports being safely received weekly.

A MAHMUND gang has fared badly at Chakdarab. Eight men were captured, and the complicity of five in murder being proved, they were hanged. The remaining three were released. At the Malakand on the early morning of the 3rd instant a mullah, supposed to belong to the above gang, was caught trying to enter the officers, camp. As he was armed with a long knife, he was tried by commission and shot. These incidents ought to discourage fanaticism among the tribesmen.

ONE feature of the work of the Central Provinces Police during 1894, writes a contemporary, is certainly far from satisfactory. An extraordinarily small percentage of murder cases were followed by the punishment of the culprit, while in 33 cases out of a total of 141 the police were utterly unable to obtain any clue to the perpetrator of the crime. The total number of murders committed was less than in the previous year, but the police can hardly claim credit for that. Colonel Hughes Hallett, Inspector-General of Police, admits that the results of the year as regards murders were no improvement upon those of 1893, although he goes on to say that "prosecutions are better conducted now that special officers for the purpose have been appointed." It is a pity that this branch of police work should be handicapped by the shortcomings of the detective department, whose ability, Colonel Hallett admits, is below par.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the last annual report made by the Board of Revenue contains figures as to the collections of land dues during the five years ending with the 1st of April last. For the first of these the administration of Sir Steuart Bayley was responsible, and the collections exceeded the year's demand by 2 per cent. The remissions were less than they have ever been since. For the whole period the collections were better than the demand by amounts which may be considered a negligible quantity, but the difference is on the right side. Government is not, however, satisfied, as there is always an arrear, a small part of the revenue or rent of one year being realized in the next. The Board is found fault with for not giving sufficient explanations, and many districts are severely criticized. This may be all very well, as stimulating officers to fresh efforts, but the proposal put forward to limit by executive order the power entrusted to Collectors by law in the matter of exempting defaulting estates from sale is of more doubtful expediency. If Government maintains the 28th of March as the last day of payment, and counts as an arrear all that is not brought to book in the proper district before the end of that month some arrears are inevitable. Very often the money has, in fact, reached the hands of Government, having been paid in another district, the delay being in sending the advice. And after all these arrears are small relatively, 15 lakhs out of 386, or less than 4 per cent. What private landowner would grumble if, having a rental of ten thousand a year, he got that sum regularly on the ground that there was always an arrear of 4 per cent. collected a few days late? The existence of such a balance is hardly ground for closing the safety-valve by which the rigorous sale law is guarded.

THE review of the Bengal Government of the past year's operations of the Calcutta Stationery Department is mainly remarkable for the encouragement it gives to the Indian paper mills. In the twelve months the substitution of country-made for imported articles is said to have resulted in a saving of about 3 lakhs of rupees, and Sir Charles Elliott evidently thinks the process of substitution might easily be carried further. Much, he observes, still remains to be done, and his Honour is of opinion that "where country paper is really cheaper, the Superintendent should challenge all proposals to use English paper, and should not agree to indent for it unless it is shown that the country paper will not meet the want." So long as Government presses are compelled to execute their orders through the India Office, where prices swell like a rolling snowball in the progress of an article from the original maker to shipboard, this is eminently sound advice.

THE Indian Telegraph Administration Report contains a most interesting account of successful signalling through a cable which had become absolutely useless for signalling purposes with the ordinary Morse instruments. In May, 1894, both the cables between India and Ceylon failed, and as it was impossible to renew them for a year measures had to be devised to get messages through. By the use of Cardew's vibrators together with a special signalling key invented by Mr. Melhuish, unexpected success was obtained. One cable only was used, and though there was what is technically called a "dead-earth fault" eight miles from shore the signals could be read through 26 miles of land wire and 33 of deep-sea cable. Moreover the rate of signalling was from 20 to 35 words a minute, and over 48,000 messages were dealt with in nine months. These operations are considered unique in the history of telegraphy, and are certain to attract attention in Europe and America.

THE Lourdes pilgrimage, whatever its benefits to those who take part in it is certainly a source of revenue to the railway company over whose lines it is conducted. The number of the pilgrims goes on increasing from year to year. In 1878 the Orleans Company transported, by special trains alone, between twelve and thirteen thousand; while in 1884 the number was considerably more than doubled, and last year reached a total in round numbers of 46,000, representing in the balance-sheet a sum of £25,600. It is to be noted that these figures do not include the whole number of the pilgrims. Independently of the special trains run at the request of the organisers, the Company conveys by the ordinary trains parties of at least forty persons at reductions averaging 50 per cent. of the usual fare.

IT is now five years since special rules for the repression of cattle theft in the N.-W. Provinces were passed by the Local Government, writes a contemporary, and in the latest official review on the subject we are told that "it is believed that considerable advantage to the people has already resulted from the systematic treatment of this crime." Nevertheless there is evidently still room for improvement, as over 16,000 cattle disappeared last year, and at least 5,000 of these were stolen. Mr. Berrill, by the way, who has the cattle-lifter as his special care, is not often caught napping; but in his report be enumerates ten districts, among them Gorakhpur and Basti, "which can claim credit for good work," and yet elsewhere it is written of Basti that "the administration of the district in the matter of cattle theft is unsatisfactory," and of Gorakhpur that "the general supervision exercised over this particular branch of the administration has been very unsatisfactory." "More discrimination," observes the Local Government, "in awarding praise would seem necessary." By the way, as we noted the other day in connection with the new proposals for the control of the sale of arsenic, one reason why the Government of India did not take any action in 1881 was their fear of hampering the hide industry, which in these latter years has grown to large dimensions. A remarkable statement quoted in Mr. Berrill's report, however, from a note by the Magistrate of Ghazipur, seems to show that the hide merchant uses the arsenic to kill the cattle as well as to cure the hide. Mr. Holms distinctly asserts that there are "some half-dozen hide merchants in Ghazipur who export hides on a large scale to Calcutta, who are reported to supply Chamars with arsenic and give advances on the condition that a certain number of hides will be furnished within a certain time": and he declares that no attempt to put down cattle-poisoning will be successful, until the police "attack the hide merchants and their agents who supply the Chamars with arsenic." If the agents of the hide merchants are active allies of the cattle poisoner, they clearly deserve scant consideration when the question of regulating the sale of poisons is considered.

THE French representative at Warsaw has just received a curious petition from a Polish peasant, who asks that his house should be rebuilt at the expense of the French Government. The ground for the request is that the building in question is really a most interesting monument of the first Napoleon, which ought to be preserved. The cottage is about five versts from the fortress of Novogeorgievsk, in Russian Poland, and it is asserted that, in 1806, the Emperor passed an entire day and night within its walls whilst supervising the passage of the Narev by his army. Napoleon, in fact, made the house his headquarters. At that time it was owned by a Polish peasant named Afek, of whom the present occupant—known by the villagers as "Afek-Napoleon"—claims to be the great-grandson. Above the entrance the following inscription has been cut: "Palais de l'Empereur, 23 decembre, 1806." Inside, on a block of black marble, is another inscription in Latin: "Napoleo M. Imperator Rex. Hostes persequens. Hic hostem egit 23 Xbris, 1806 in Okunin." The origin of these inscriptions does not appear to be known, but the tradition of the Emperor's stay has always been piously preserved in the Polish peasant's family.

ANOTHER Italian priest has been ex-communicated. It is Don Antonio Polites, curate of the little town of Magioncalda, which, at his instance, celebrated the First of May last spring. For this Don Antonio was ex-communicated (says the *Roma*), and the inhabitants of Magioncalda by way of protest, signed a promise before the notary to give him a salary as their curate of 1,000 francs a year. Don Antonio was a native of Dalmatia, but has lived a long time in Italy, and was well known in Rome. He holds philanthropic and Socialistic opinions, of which he makes no secret.

THE heat in Florence during the present month has been quite abnormal, and greater than that registered in any other city or town of Italy, being 35 degrees centigrade in the shade (95 degrees Fahrenheit). The degrees of heat registered in St. Petersburg during the same period has been only 10 degrees centigrade, in Vienna 14 degrees, in Paris 17·1 degrees, and in Geneva 17 degrees; while even in Constantinople it has been only 23·7 degrees. Rain is greatly needed throughout Italy, none having fallen for several weeks past.

THE Russian Telegraphic Administration has informed the Directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) that the latter will not in future be permitted to fill up vacancies which occur in the Company's Russian stations with English operators; telegraphists from the Russian service are to be recruited for this purpose. In the interests of the Anglo-Indian commercial public who so largely utilise this splendidly-worked trans-continental system, it is to be hoped that the managing director of the Company will prevail upon the Russian Administration to rescind this high-handed order. Russian telegraphists are utterly incapable of working this important line with the speed and accuracy of the home-trained and picked staff now employed. The Indo-European line enters Russia at the western frontier station of Alexandrovo, near Thorn, and after traversing Warsaw, Rovno, Odessa, Kertch Soukhoum, and Tiflis, passes into Persia at the frontier point of Djulfa. Odessa and Warsaw are the transmitting stations in Russia, the others being relay stations only. Notwithstanding the increasingly heavy traffic over the Indo-European line, the average time occupied in the transmission of telegrams between London and Calcutta and vice versa is fifty minutes, which is undeniably a splendid standing record.

JUDGE BISCHOFF, of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, has decided that racing sweepstakes are unlawful, in spite of the section in the Percy Gray Act by which they were supposed to have been legalised. The question was raised on a test case. A sweepstakes was arranged, and won by Brown Dick, a horse belonging to Mr. J. C. Dudley. With a view to decide the point, the owner thereupon brought a suit to recover the amount, one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The Queen's County Jockey Club, as defendants, admitted all the facts, but took their stand on the plea that the Percy Gray Act was unconstitutional, and therefore that the sweepstakes as a contract was not binding in law. This view Judge Bischoff confirmed, adding that the whole matter turned on the constitutional question. In his judgment he observed: "The outcome of a horse race depends upon chance. A contract for the payment of sweepstakes is void under the statute against gaming, and every element of uncertainty and contingency of the event upon which the money is wagered or staked is present in such a case to bring the transaction within the letter and spirit of the word gambling. Mr. Bischoff has since stated that his decision would not interfere with the offering of prizes or premiums by racing associations.

"THE other day" (writes a correspondent of the *Realm*) "I saw—very hadsomely executed by Mr. Albert Warren—the newly granted arms of Sir Henry Irving. They are still supposed to be a secret; but I hope the Heralds' College, with Sir Albert Woods at its head, will forgive me for disclosing it. The shield is sable, on which are four swans argent, in the centre is a wreath of laurels or, and a similar wreath surmounts the helmet. The motto I have promised not to divulge. I think the idea of the four swans is pretty, as the foremost living interpreter of Shakespeare's plays, it is fitting that Sir Henry Irving should carry the Swan of Avon on his shield."

IT appears to be feared on both sides that the merits of the dispute between Norway and Sweden may be overlooked by other European countries. The Swedish and Norwegian newspapers now contain from time to time articles written in English, French, and German. The "Verdens Gang," of Christiania, the organ of the Norwegian Left, was the first to introduce the innovation by an article in English. It was followed by the "Stockholms Dagblad" (Freiconservative), one of the leading Swedish papers, which published an article in French which was fairly friendly to Norway. To this article several Swedish papers took exception, and the "Svenska Dagbladet" now replies with another article, also in French, which it entitles "The True Position of the Union Struggle."

THE BERLIN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF 1896.

ON the 1st of May 1896 we are officially informed that the Berlin Industrial Exposition will be opened under the Protectorate of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. The Exposition is to remain open for six months, and the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Baron von Berlepsch will be its Honorary President.

The German Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Municipality of Berlin have taken the greatest interest in this enterprise, and have done a great deal to make it a success. The Imperial Government and the Municipal authorities of Berlin have not only given most substantial financial assistance, but increase the importance of the Exposition by becoming exhibitors themselves.

At the present day the buildings of the Exposition are rapidly approaching completion and the work in progress makes it most evident that the undertaking will extend far beyond the compass of a mere local Berlin Exposition and attract the attention of all cultured nations. The magnificent proportions maintained in all the Departments will strip the enterprise of its local type and give it a national character. Well informed parties feel confident that the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1896 will represent a jubilee of German industries, and form a fit conclusion of the great anniversaries celebrated during the course of this year in Germany. The exhibit of the German fisheries for instance will bear a strictly national character, and the German Colonial Exhibition, to be held under the supervision of the German Imperial Government will present a picture of what Germany has done in its possessions in foreign lands.

The total number of exhibitors will exceed 5,000, and the guarantee-fund foots up to over four millions of marks. In order to furnish a general idea of the Exposition we shall give the division into groups, numbered in the following order:—

(1) Textile Industries; (2) Clothing; (3) Building and Engineering; (4) Wooden Manufactures; (5) Porcelain and Stoneware; (6) Fancy Goods and Notions; (7) Metals; (8) Graphic and Decorative Arts' Books; (9) Chemical Industries; (10) Articles of Food; (11) Scientific Instruments; (12) Musical Instruments; (13) Machinery, Shipbuilding, and Transportation; (14) Electricity; (15) Leather and Rubber Industries; (16) Paper Industries; (17) Photography; (18) Sanitary Institutions; (19) Educational Matters; (20) Fisheries, Shipping, and the Sports appertaining thereto; (21) Driving, Riding, Shooting, Hunting, and other Sports; (22) Horticulture; and (23) German Colonial Exhibition.

A great number of these groups have been collected in the main building covering an area of about 60,000 square meters. Of these about 10,000 square meters will be devoted to machinery, to textile fabrics about 8,000, to metals about 7,000, to wooden manufactures about 5,000, to building and engineering about 4,000, to fancy goods and paper manufactures about 3,000 each. A separate building covering about 5,200 square meters will hold the chemical industries. The fisheries, sports, colonial, horticultural, food products, educational, and sanitary exhibits will each have their separate buildings and the Municipality of Berlin will also erect a separate structure.

The Exposition grounds furnished by the Municipal authorities in close proximity to the City are of exceptional beauty. Broad meadows, fine old groves, large and small bodies of water, on the gently sloping banks of the Spree which spreads into a lake at this point, group themselves in a picturesque manner around the buildings. The total area of the Exposition grounds consists of 1,200,000 square meters. Around the Exposition park proper a vast number of establishments and great shows will serve to entertain the visitors, and give abundant opportunities for amusement and instruction.

One of the main outside displays of this sort will be a reconstructed system of streets from old Berlin, erected in the most artistic manner and covering an area of 40,000 square meters. Adjoining the same is a theatre bearing also the name "Old Berlin." This latter will seat 1,500 persons, and will be a magnificent building, in the style of the Berlin of many years ago.

Along the banks of the Spree a panorama of the Alps is combined in the most realistic manner with a practical ascent of an Alpine pass. Nearly on an area of 50,000 square meters can be seen all the types of the war vessels of the German navy, in models large enough to be available for all sorts of naval manœuvres. A grand show, covering 40,000 square meters, called "Cairo in Berlin" will unite in its circuit a demonstration of what Egypt was in the past and what it is at present, and the greatest efforts will be made to render this spectacle of the land of the Pyramids as true and artistic as possible. Other displays too numerous to mention will also attract the visitors, and a great "Amusement Park" covering 70,000 square meters will be open without extra charge.

The charge for general admittance to the Exposition has been fixed at fifty pfennige. On the day in the week only the double amount will be charged for the forenoon, in order to give visitors who wish to study the exhibits an opportunity to do so undisturbed.

The managers of the Exposition have taken the necessary measures to prevent any overcharging of the visitors, and all parties who have undertaken to furnish refreshment, etc., to the public will be compelled to furnish the proof that their prices are reasonable. Places of entertainment will be provided to suit everybody's means, and in order to enable everybody to see the Exposition it will be lit by electricity and kept open to a late hour every evening.

The buildings, as we have stated above, are rapidly approaching completion and there is not a particle of doubt but that all the structures will be ready in time for the opening of the Exposition. The leading architects of the Exposition Messrs. Bruno Schmitz, H. Griesebach and Carl Hoffacker have declared publicly a month ago that there would be no delay in the erection of the buildings and the course events have taken since then shows that their assurance is well founded.

The managers of the Exposition have formed a firm organization from the start. Three leading directors have been elected by general board of managers consiting of about one hundred prominent citizens of Berlin. The three dicretors, form an executive board, having full power to carry out the resolutions adopted by the managing committee, in connection with the boards of experts. The president of the executive board is Counsellor of Commerce Fred. Kuhnemann, known from his successful management of the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1879. He has associated himself in this Board with a younger but most able man, Privy Counsellor L. M. Goldberger, who has demonstrated his eminent fitness for this post by his energectic and successful action in numerous public undertakings in Berlin for many years past. The technical role in this triumvirate has been assumed by the architect and deputy, Mr. Bernhard Felisch, who has taken a leading part in the management of all Expositions held for many years past.

An International Press Bureau, under the management of Mr. Max Horwitz has been spreading all the news concerning the Exposition in all civilized countries, and is always ready to answer any enquiries addressed to the same.

The management has shown from the very start that it is equal to its great tasks and the Berlin Industrial Exposition can look forward to success under such leaders with full confidence.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	9	5 a.m.	2	14
Teheran	7	2	30 p.m.	...	21
Suez	7	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 7th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	1
" Karachi	...	11	..	1
" Madras	...	35	..	1

FACSIMILES of what is said to be the first newspaper ever printed were distributed to the members of the Press Congress, which has been sitting at Heidelberg. It is a sheet published at Strassburg in 1609 by Johann Carolus, with the following title: "Account of everything important and memorable which may happen in the year 1609 in Upper and Lower Germany, as also in France, Italy, Scotland, England, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Turkey. All news received will be here printed with the utmost conscienciousness." Among other curiosities, the first number contains a letter from Venice, dated the 4th of September in the above year. The discovery of the telescope by Galileo is therein announced as follows: "The Government has added 100 crowns to the pension of Master Galileo Galilei, of Florence, Professor at Padua, because he has invented an instrument which enables one to see distant places as if they were quite near, while objects close at hand appear much larger than to the naked eye."

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Chitral Relief Force, writing from Sundigah a month or so back, refers to the fact that the Seaforth Highlanders, in addition to heavy fatigue work at road-making, &c., were actually being put through extra drill every day in barracks. It seems an extraordinary thing that troops on active service, with all sorts of extra duties devolving upon them, should be drilling as though they were at Aldershot; and if, as I am given to understand, the General in command had issued orders that the men were to have as much rest as possible, I should imagine that he would not approve of what was being done, had he known it. It is a pleasure, therefore, to do anything towards enlightening him.

A military pensioner writes to me from Bombay respecting the difficulty which Europeans in his position experience in obtaining employment under Government in India. It is very much the same story that is so often told by the ex-soldier at home, and what I have repeatedly urged on his behalf applies with equal force to the case of his comrade in India. Besides being a matter of justice to the men, it is desirable in the interests of the Army that a preference should be given to the claims of such applicants wherever there are suitable openings for their engagement in civilian branches of the public service. Nothing can be better calculated to discourage a good class of men from enlisting than the knowledge that when their period of soldiering is over and they return to civil life the Government is the first employer to give them the cold shoulder.

Dealing with this employment question, more especially as it is affected by the preventive branch of H. M. Customs at Bombay, my correspondent throws an interesting light on the personnel of that Department. He affirms that a man has little or no chance of getting a place in this ptrticular service unless he has the good fortune to be a relative or a friend of one of the present officers. In proof of this he sends me a list of eight different family groups—fathers, sons, brothers, and brothers-in-law—who have thus been provided for. Recently a pensioned N.C.O. with excellent credentials applied for a berth. He was told there was no vacancy, but, nevertheless, a few days later one was found for the son of an offical. Probably the introduction of fresh blood amongst these Barnacles and Stiltstalkings would be to the advantage of the service, and the Collector of Customs would do well to give his personal attention to the matter.

There is a great deal of grumbling in the railway service in India at the reported appointment of Captain Shelley, R.E., to the lucrative post of Agent of the South Indian Railway. If the report is correct, the case affords another example of the undue favour shown to R.E. officers in appointments of this kind, and the dissatisfaction of civilian railway men is well justified, for they have the best qualifications for such posts and the first claim to consideration.

In regard to the grievance of the Indian Telegraph Masters against the Sub-Assistant Superintendents, I said the other day that many of the latter officers are filling posts which might be filled as efficiently and more economically by Telegraph Masters. There is a special ground of complaint in regard to the Sub-Assistants being employed in indoor offices, as, for instance, in the offices of the Director-General and Electrician, in charge of Store Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, in the Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon telegraph offices, &c., as one of the grounds for the higher salary of this grade is the exposure to which the men are subject in outdoor work. This is a point which I find referred to in at least half-a-dozen letters from India, and it seems to me to show that the taxpayers have as much ground for complaint as the Telegraph Masters.

Having exhausted all other sources of redress open to the wronged official, A. Chathu, late Tahsildar-Magistrate of Kurumbranad, in the Malabar district, appeals to me "to do the needful" to secure him justice. I fear that he overrates my influence with the Secretary for India, but I willingly give him such assistance as I can by publishing the facts of his singular case. It seems that one day in May, 1894, Mr. Chathu was informed that a Moplah named Kadiri had gone mad and was stabbing people. There was strong reason to believe that he was a religious fanatic whose outbreak might lead to serious consequences, and anyway it was necessary for the public safety that he should be arrested. For this purpose the Tahsildar sallied forth with some Hindus armed with stakes and several policemen who carried carbines. On the first alarm the Hindus fled, and suddenly, at a turn in the road, the Tahsildar found himself face to face with the fanatic. The latter was flourishing a knife with a blade seven inches long. He was a powerfully built man. He had already severely stabbed a constable, wounded a religious mendicant, and gashed a cow. The Tahsildar, on the other hand, was totally unarmed, and, as he admits, ignorant of the art of self-defence. Behind him were the police. He had to decide whether he would stand his ground and share the fate of the constable, the mendicant, and the cow, or leave the police to confront the fanatic. Choosig the more prudent alternative, he stepped aside. The police then called upon Kadiri to surrender, but his answer was to advance, brandishing his knife, and two warning shots fired on the ground only made him boast that he was bullet-proof, and increased his daring. Finally, at close quarters, the constables fired upon the fanatic, and he was killed.

On the strength of this occurrence the Government of Madras summarily dismissed Mr. Chathu from his office, after twenty-four years' service, for "cowardice" and "failure to act up to the responsibilities of his position." But what ought he to have done? Is it considered one of the responsibilities of an Indian magistrate to encounter unarmed an insane desperado with a knife, and run the risk of being killed? Whatever valorous notions they may entertain in the placid security of their arm-chairs, I venture to doubt whether, in the face of a similar emergency, these officials at Madras would have acted differently from Mr. Chathu. Apart, however, from any question as to the merits of the case, the Madras Government was guilty—not by any means for the first time—of the flagrant injustice of condemning a man unheard. This fact is attested by Mr. H. Moberly, the Malabar Collector, who, in urging the Government to reconsider its order, pointed out that no charges were framed against Mr Chathu, and that he had no opportunity of showing why he should not be punished. But, in spite of the Collector's recommendation and of the opinions expressed also by the other European officers who inquired into the affair, the Government refused to reconsider its decision. Perhaps Lord George Hamilton will now look into the matter.

With reference to an Indian case of infanticide, on which I commented last week, a correspondent informs me that the High Court, on affirming the conviction, had no power to modify the sentence of transportation for life which had been passed on the unhappy mother. Under the Indian Penal Code the only alternative was to condemn her to death, the appeal to the High Court being, therefore, perfectly futile so far as any reduction of the sentence was concerned. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that such a sentence is, as a matter of course, brought to the notice of the local Government, and, as the prerogative of mercy is freely exercised in cases of this kind, it is practically certain that the punishment of the poor woman will be materially reduced, if not altogether remitted. Still more satisfactory would it be to see some alteration of the law, not only in India but here as well, which imposes upon judges the necessity of passing barbarous sentences which it is never intended to carry out.

Another illustration of the unsatisfactory manner in which the criminal law is administered in India as between European and native has lately occurred in the Madras High Court. An Englishman named Horeason, the third officer of a steamer, was charged with culpable homicide by causing the death of one Balaram, a coolie. It was proved beyond all doubt that the prisoner, after repeatedly beating the coolie, pushed him overboard, that he rose once in the water, and then went down, and was never seen again. The body was not recovered, but there was clear evidence that the coolie was drowned, and the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Collins, in summing up, impressed this point on the jury. Yet, because the body was not found, the jury—consisting of seven Europeans and two natives—professed not to be satisfied that the coolie was drowned, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Horeason had previously pleaded guilty to a minor charge of "voluntarily causing hurt," and on this the Chief Justice sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. In passing this sentence, his lordship told the prisoner that "he and the lascar were both subjects of the Queen-Empress, and that the lascar was as much entitled to protection as he would be if he was attacked." No doubt that is the theory of the law, but, so far as juries on which Europeans predominate are concerned, it is far from being the practice. The present is by no means the first case of late in which a verdict has been given in favour of a European dead against both the weight of evidence and the opinion of the presiding judge.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 6.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·9

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic for you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 6-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

UNDER this title, M. Henry a watchmaker, describes, in "La Nature" the following singular occurrence :—A watch was recently brought to him for repair, whose dial-plate was in fragments. His idea at first was that it had received a blow; but the crystal, the hands, and the pivots of the balance, which are usually broken by the least violence, remained intact, and the customer declared that he had always taken great care of his timepiece; some other cause, therefore, had to be found for the accident. Accordingly, the writer goes on to explain that underneath the dial there is a set of cog-wheels whose office it is to move the hour-hand. One of these wheels revolves, like a pulley, on a fixed pivot screwed into the pillar-plate. This pivot becoming rusty and adhering to the wheel, slowly uncrewed as the latter rotated, and thus, like a jack-screw, pressed irresistibly against the dial-plate. The question why, under such circumstances, the watch had not stopped sooner than it did, M. Henry answers by a simple calculation. The force acting on the circumference of the wheel above referred to was the whole force of the mainspring—equivalent to about 570 grammes. During each revolution the path travelled by this force measured 17·43 millimetres (the wheel's circumference), while the resistance gave way only to the extent of a single furrow in the screw—i.e. one-fifth of a millimetre. Our "jack-screw," consequently, multiplied the force of 750 grammes by 87; whence we obtain 32 kilogrammes as the almost incredible amount of pressure exerted by the combination. An experiment with a dynamometer on another dial-plate proved that a pressure of 7 kilogrammes was sufficient to break it in pieces—which shows why the watch continued to run.

M. Charles Margot, in the Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles, Geneva, says that on heating glass to the melting point of aluminium the adhesion of the metal is very marked. It is possible to spread the aluminium over the surface of the glass with an iron spatula. It is suggested that this property may be utilised for cementing together the parts of glass apparatus used in laboratories. Magnesium also adheres much more readily when heated, but the facility with with it is oxidised renders it less suitable for the purpose, and the same may be said of cadmium. Zinc, at moderately high temperatures, possesses similar properties. Ordinary plumbers' solder, alloyed with a small percentage of magnesium, can be spread upon hot glass like sealing-wax; but, unfortunately, these alloys are speedily attacked by the moisture of the atmosphere. Tin, alloyed with 10 per cent. of aluminium, spreads easily, and is more stable, but requires a higher temperature for its use; and an alloy of tin with from 2 to 5 per cent. of zinc was found to work well. It is advisable not to raise the temperature too high otherwise oxidation becomes energetic. An ordinary soldering iron may be used, but an aluminium bit is preferable. No flux is required, but the glass must be perfectly clean.

In this process a layer of resinous soap is applied to the photographic plate, before the coating with chrome gelatine, which latter should contain chromate of ammonia to which sal ammoniac has been added. The object is to produce a film having a durable and fine grain, and it is stated that with a film made in the manner described it is possible to take ten times the number of pulls as is now done without the grain losing its clearness.

M. Zacharewiez, Professor of Agriculture at Vaucluse, found by experiment with differently coloured glasses that fruits ripen earlier and better under clear glass than any other. Orange glass increases the foliage at the cost of the fruit. Violet glass, on the other hand, increases the quantity of the fruit at the cost of quality. Red, blue, and green glass are hurtful to all sorts of vegetation.

Messrs. Garruti and Sons, of Naples, have established works for the production of oxygen and hydrogen gas by the electrical decomposition of water. The voltametar containing the water is a metal box, and the current is brought to the water by metal grids. The gases are separately stored in gasometers, and the works are lighted by the oxyhydrogen or "lime" light.

This light promises to compete with the electric light in Naples, where it has been used for searchlights by Italian ironclads, and for lighting railway trains. The gases are conveyed in steel tubes, like ordinary coal gas. Electricity, when used to generate these gases by decomposing water in order to feed the lime light, proves to be more economical than when emplyed to give the electric light. A new oxyhydrogen gas moter is also expected to yield good results.

Piece by piece the astronomical and meteorological instruments are being carried up to the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc. It is expected that M. Bigourdan will be able to measure the intensity of weight at the top next year. M. de Thierry has begun a series of observations there on the ozone and bacteria of the atmosphere.

To see whether boiled water is not healthier than unboiled for drinking purposes in India, an experiment is being tried in the larger jails of the Punjaub. Part of the prisoners are given boiled, and an equal part unboiled water to drink. If it should turn out that boiled water reduces the death-rate among them, it will be afterwards supplied to all.

Professor D. G. Brinton, ex-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in a recent address drew attention to the branch of anthropology which the Germans call "Characterology" (Karacterologie) namely, the study of the general mental traits of races. According to Dr. Brinton, this branch of anthropology is that which offers a positive basis for legislation, politics, and education as applied to a given ethnic group or people: and it is only through its careful study and application that the best results of these can be attained, and not by the "indiscriminate enforcement of general prescriptions, as has hitherto been the custom of governments."

Quoting Goethe's aphorism, "Nature makes individuals; man makes genera and species," Dr. Brinton went on to say that "the individual man is the only final measure of his own activities," in whatever line they are directed. The individual man is the point of departure and the goal. "The state was made for him, not he for the state; any improvement in the group must start by the improvement of its individual members. This may seem a truism, but how constantly it is overlooked in the most modern legislation and schemes of of social amelioration! How many even of such a learned audience as this have carefully considered in what respects the individual man has improved since the beginning of historic time? Is he taller, stronger, more beautiful?" If we cannot answer these questions, what right have we to say that he is improved.

Magnetic clocks are not so new as many people imagine. A "Traite de l'Aiman," published at Amsterdam in 1687 by D——(supposed to be Joseph Dalence) gives an illustration of one in which the time was pointed out by a captive artifical bird carrying a piece of soft iron, which was attracted by a moving magnet, so as to fly round the dial.

M. Michelin, of Paris, has applied the pneumatic tyre of bicycles to his new auto-mobile or self-moving carriage with great advantage, and it is highly probable that cabs and private carriages will ere long be provided with them. Their employment will no doubt lead to a reform of carriages in the direction of greater lightness and speed.

At Los Angelos, California, an electrical letter stamp is employed in the Post Office. It works in connection with a clock, and stamps the hour and date of the post on the letters at the rate of 500 a minute, thus saving the time of the employes.

Mrs. Nuttall, of Washington, is perhaps the most eminent of Lady Folk Loreists, if we may use the expression, and her speciality is Mexican Folk Lore. She recently read a very important paper on the subject to the American Folk Lore Society. What with her researches, and those of Mdme. Le Plongeon, together with the labours of Cushing, and the German philologists, we shall soon have a fairly complete knowledge of ancient Mexican Central American civilisation.

An international conference of bibliographers was recently held at Brussels to pass the following resolutions:—That an international institute of bibliography should be founded; that an international and universal classification of books and papers, scientific and other, should be adopted; that an international bureau should publish a repertoire; and that governments should establish an international bibliographical union.

The Russian National Health Society, in celebration of the centenary of Jenner's first experiments on vaccination, which occurs in May next year, will offer four prizes for the best works on vaccination, publish a translation of Jenner's works in Russian, and organise an exhibition of vaccinating appliances. They also intend to publish a history of the subject, and hold a commemorative meeting.

The French Societe de Medicine Publique offers three prizes of 1,200, 800, and 500 francs for the first second, and third best essay of 10,000 to 15,000 words on "Preventable Diseases and the Preventive Measures to be Taken." Writers must not omit to consider how the spread of infection is to be stopped, during and after an illness, and also private sanitation, including the disinfection of houses.

Dr. A. S. Ashmead, by studying the pottery of the American mound builders and ancient Mexico, has come to the conclusion that leprosy and other deforming diseases were well-known among these Pre-Columbian peoples.

NOTICES.

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LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS.
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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AT FIRST COST,
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PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band*).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST
ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY,
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK
WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January [illegible]
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.
Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."
—From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."
Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

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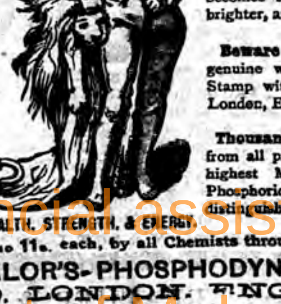
"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above [illegible] with each Bottle.


HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MELLIN'S
FOOD
Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.
When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.
Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—
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HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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BRITISH
Polishing
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Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

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FOR DIABETES.
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DIABETES
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FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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Don't use
Boiled Soap
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
Soap
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.

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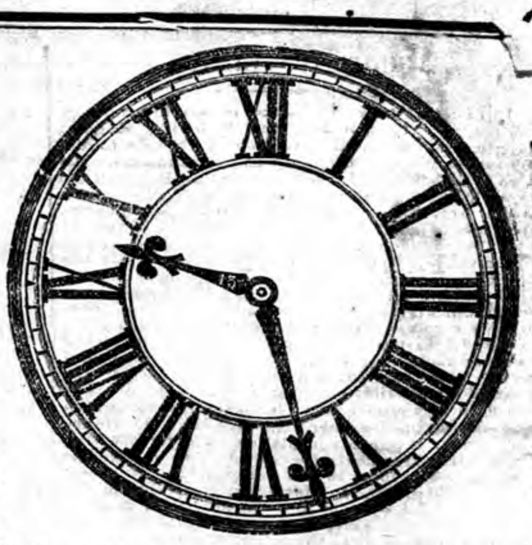
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.

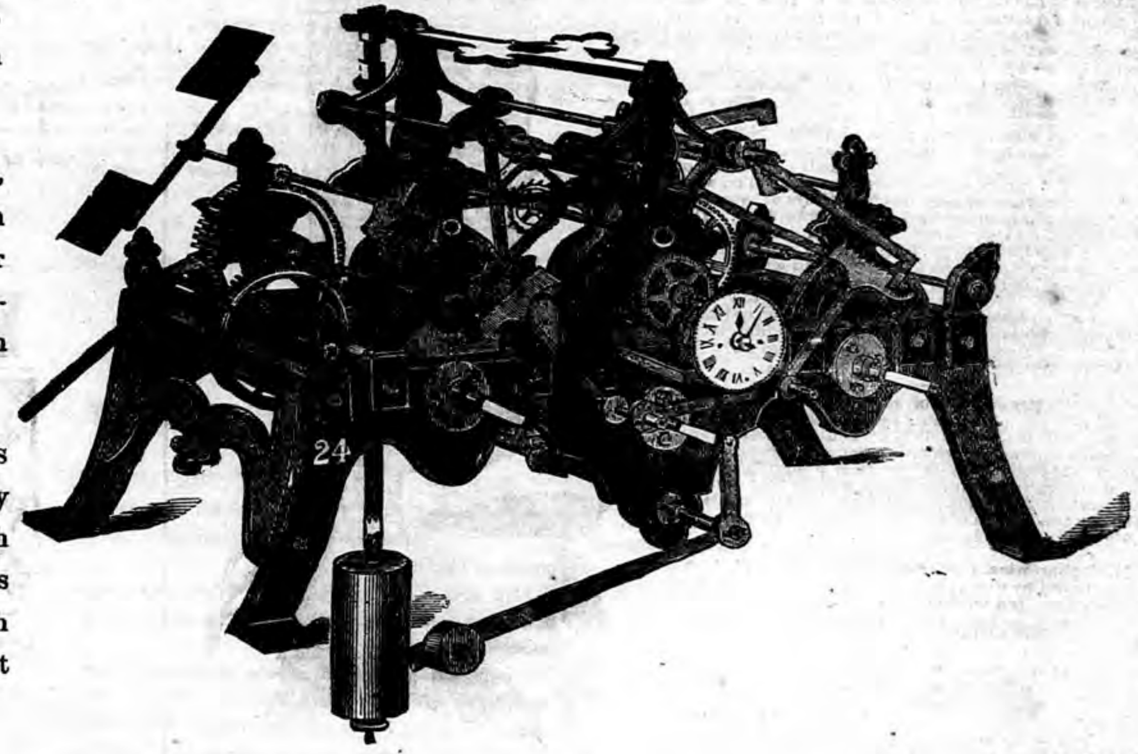


The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead beat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.



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The Best and Purest COCOA

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SOAP MAKERS

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

The Most Perfect

Disinfectant

Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS

FLUIDS
POWDERS
SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to

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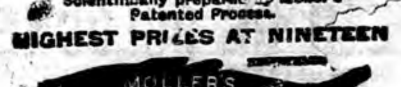

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